

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3411.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Burlington House, London, W.

THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at Nottingham, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 13th. President-Elect: Dr. J. S. HURDSON SANDERSON, M.A. M.D. LL.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.R.S.E. Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that the acceptance of Memoirs and the days on which they are to be read are as far as possible determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. Memoirs should be sent to the Office of the Association. Information about Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Nottingham. G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 15th, at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited and the following Paper read:—
"Golden Apples," by J. S. PHENE, LL.D. F.S.A. F.G.S. V.P., &c.
W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A. } Honorary
E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A. } Secretaries.

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THURSDAY, March 18th, at 8.30 p.m. The following Paper will be read: "The Magyar County, a Study in the Comparative History of Municipal Institutions," by EMIL REICH, Dr. Juris, F.R.Hist.S.

2, Hanover-square, W.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE NEXT EVENING

MEETING OF the Folk-lore Society will be held at 22, Albemarle-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 16th, at 8 p.m., when the following Paper will be read, viz:—
1. "The Folk-lore of Domesticated Birds," by the Rev. W. DUNCAN.
2. "Some Indian Orbits," by Mr. M. J. WALHOUSE.
3. "Folk-lore Gleanings from the Coast of Letrinia," by Mr. LELAND L. DUNCAN.

2, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., March 7th, 1893.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Order has been made by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, establishing a SCHEME IN FURTHER VARIATION OF the ABOVE-MENTIONED SCHEME OF JULY 15th, 1887.

A Copy of the Order and Further Scheme may be inspected, free of cost, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, except on Sundays, during the period of one calendar month, to be computed from the first publication of this Notice, at the Office of the Commissioners, Whitehall, London, S.W., where also Copies of the Order and Further Scheme may be purchased during the same period at the price of 1s. each, which may be remitted by postal order, crossed "Bank of England," or, if the amount be less than 1s., in penny postage stamps.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1893. D. R. FEARON, Secretary.

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LITERATURE

Studies in Corsica. By J. Warren Barry. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. BARRY is by no means the kind of traveller who says to himself, "Now I will see what Norway is like, or Spain, or Greece." What he says is, "I will go to the Region of Coniferous Trees," or to that of "Deciduous Vegetation," or to that of "Evergreens." "The grand extent of the boreal woods" drew him some years ago with irresistible force northwards to Norway and Sweden; Corsica then began to lure him southwards, because Theophrastus described it as "shaggy and almost savage with woods," and Diodorus Siculus as "blocked throughout with continuous bush"; and when he found this testimony confirmed by Maury, who, when writing of Corsican forests ("Forêts de la Gaule"), says, "Quelques-unes sont encore tout à fait vierges et n'ont même point été exploitées," the words acted like a trumpet call, and he at once went to Corsica to study "the ligneous vegetation of the seaboard region of Southern Europe, as exemplified in one of its most characteristic islands." Most of us have heard of the traveller who, when asked what he thought of the trees in Italy, replied that he had seen none. He had seen umbrellas open and umbrellas shut, but no trees. Thus did the scoffer speak of the stone pines and cypresses, and thus did he shut his eyes to all other trees.

No traveller could be much better equipped for his journey than Mr. Barry: he was possessed of great love for and knowledge of his subject; he was gifted with much power of close observation and familiar with Italian; added to which he was either already able to converse in the dialect of the island, or soon learned to do so.

His first impression of the country was that it looked almost Scotch. "Its dress," he aptly says,

"is Scotch with Mediterranean trimmings. Put into the whole a hazy atmosphere; make the moor [gy. colour] of the hills more purple than green; suppress the general undertone of brown; and you would then convert the Bay of Ajaccio into pretty much of a Highland loch."

Mr. Barry took up his quarters at Ajaccio, which, though he gives an excellent account of it and of the life of its inhabitants, is

perhaps the least interesting town in the island, not because it is drawn into the pale of civilization—we have only to read this book to see how impossible it would be to complain of it on that score—but because it is emphatically less Corsican than any other town in Corsica.

Curiously enough, though fever is often prevalent in Ajaccio, it does not seem to be caused by the lack of cleanliness or the bad drainage.

"The healthiest portion of its whole area is the dirty, crowded, and low-lying city, whilst the unhealthiest, or rather the most malarious, parts are the pleasant, verdurous, and elevated outskirts. The further fact is worthy of remark that even situations high up the hills, and almost destitute of any vegetation, may be more unhealthy than the town itself. . . . The determining cause is supposed to be the easterly and southeasterly winds. . . . which, blowing over marshes at the head of the bay, bring with them thence malarious emanations."

Mr. Barry goes on to say that

"as the visitors' season is in winter and spring, whilst the season for fevers is in summer and autumn, the risk for the stranger is only slight."

There are, however, abundant opportunities of catching fever even without the assistance of "malarious emanations."

"Ajaccio is an insupportable place—civilization is as primitive as in Greenland," wrote Balzac in the year 1838; and for many a year after that date (some would say even yet) the island of Corsica might not unfairly have been described as a little stronghold of barbarism flourishing within a few hours' sail of countries in the forefront of civilization. Among other signs of this barbarism is the treatment of the women there. They are "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; they toil from morning till night. At thirty they are prematurely old. Mr. Barry saw the men who were their husbands or brothers spending hour after hour in idleness, and charitably supposed that the burden of their daily work might have been got rid of during the early hours of the day, and that they had lawfully earned repose. This might be so in some cases; but Corsican men detest and despise work, and this has always been their character. What they like is to look after a few flocks and herds, and lounge about with firearms. What the potato and pig are to the Irishman, the goat and the chestnut tree are to the Corsican, especially the Corsican of the interior. Six goats and six chestnut trees will feed his whole family, so why should he degrade himself by labour? The chestnuts are boiled till their skins burst; then they are bruised and mixed with milk and cream; and on this nourishing and easily obtained food the children are reared. *Broche*, or *broccio*, which is quite a national dish, is made of curdled goats' milk: It is a kind of cream cheese, but not so good as that made in Italy. It seems well-nigh incredible that the tiger-like Corsican can have been nurtured on such tame and innocent food as this. What might the national history have been if these islanders had had the power of indulging in strong meats and drink! "You forget," said the great Napoleon, "that the blood courses through my veins with all the rapidity of the Rhone!" The same might doubtless have been said of many of his countrymen, and in the interest of humanity it is well that their

idleness has kept them unprovided with strong meats. The climate is magnificent, the soil so fertile that it is a common saying that if you thrust a broom handle into the earth it will break forth into buds and blossoms, and yet the inhabitants will not till the land, and every year thousands of poor Italians, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Lucca, come over from November to April to earn a little money by doing such field work as is absolutely necessary. They work, and are despised for it. The Corsicans think them sordid drudges, their name is a byword; and even when a traveller wishes to have a rather heavy trunk lifted on to a carriage, the Corsican men around draw back, and say haughtily, "Oh, you should get a Lucchese to do that!" The strange mixture of fiery energy and passion for idleness which is to be found in so many of the islanders is curiously exemplified by what Mr. Barry tells us of Corsican boys:—

"Corsican boys are different to English. They have no relish for sports and games, but knowing that their careers depend on their schooling, take to their lessons with singular zest. It is rare, for instance, that they are late of a morning. They will go betimes to the door of the school; patiently wait till the clock strikes eight; and, if there be a delay of a single minute, will loudly knock or set up a clamour. Their diligence at work has greatly surprised me. Boys whom I have known in the interior of the country have contrived to find me at my rooms in Ajaccio, and, informing me of certain examinations in prospect, have begged me to influence 'the English professor' in the way of giving them more attention, and correcting their exercises with greater rigour."

To this Mr. Barry adds that these boys "prove in the Civil Service appointments formidable competitors for the continental French," and often obtain good posts; but that "in the Civil Service, just as in the army, the majority of the islanders have soon had enough. Directly they find that they have earned a competence they begin to sigh for their native shore," throw up their places, and join the crowd of idlers in Corsica. What can we have that is much more "Scotch with Mediterranean trimmings" than this?

Mr. Barry writes rather like a traveller of a century ago, with his knowledge brought up to date. The only complaint that we have to make of him is, if we may venture to say so, that (in his book) he stays longer in Ajaccio than we, in our impatience to hear more of what he has to say about other places, think that a traveller able to converse with the country folks in their own dialects ought to have done. We say "dialects" advisedly, for it is not only the two forms of speech which are roughly designated as those of "Di quà" and "Di là da' Monti" which have to be taken into account: each little village parted from its brother villages by formidable natural barriers has a somewhat different dialect of its own.

Mr. Barry speaks of this book as only an instalment—at least, another is to follow. We hope that it will follow soon, and that he will take us to Bocognano and its beeches and chestnuts, Vivario with its *laricio*, and the Balagna with its olives; for as yet Mr. Barry has not even got to the great trees of the island.

Thirty years ago or more very large sums were made in Vivario by one family which sent seeds of the *laricio* to Paris and elsewhere. Others now have entered into the business; and most can raise the trees now, for all have got the seed.

Bocognano, in spite of the depressing effect of the numerous black crosses by the wayside, each of which marks the spot where a murdered man fell, is one of the most interesting places in the island. Nowhere is finer scenery to be found, nowhere a more fruitful field for the student of folklore and old-world customs, and nowhere is the old state of things in the island, when every man's house had of necessity to be his castle, more plainly set before the traveller's eyes. Mr. Barry devotes a chapter to funeral ceremonies; but the funeral and marriage ceremonies at places like Bocognano and Vivario are a thousand-fold more interesting than at Ajaccio. We want, too, to hear about Niolo, where of all places old customs are most firmly rooted. In Vico also little change has taken place. We know that Mr. Barry is chiefly interested in the sylvan vegetation of Corsica; but he is much too good a traveller not to take note of other things, as witness many chapters of this book. There are so many things that ought to be recorded before the railway and civilization have done their work. Treasures are still to be picked up by talking to the villagers. To suggest but one subject of inquiry. Will Mr. Barry in his next book explain, if possible, why the wise women who use certain prayers or prayerful charms against various illnesses absolutely refuse to communicate the form of words they use except on Christmas Eve?—a fact which has more than once stood in our own way.

Sacharissa: some Account of Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland, her Family and Friends. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). (Seeley & Co.)

It will be grateful to every student of the Restoration period to see another pure and gracious figure brought out in strong relief against the dark background with which we are familiar. Macaulay and scores of writers of another class have dwelt so much on what they found in Pepys, Hamilton, Rochester, and Etheredge, that it is little wonder if we are apt to ignore the "handful of salt," the "sparkle of soul," which even the indignant spirit of Algernon Sidney could detect amid social and political degradation. The author of this monograph has consequently done good service in reminding us that all was not bad; that in an age when "politics" and "corruption" were synonymous terms there were statesmen like Halifax and patriots like Sidney; that while the name of womanhood was polluted by the triumph of harlotry at Whitehall there were hundreds of stately English homes where the old ideals of domestic purity were sustained by women scarcely less high of heart, sweet of converse, and inviolate of life, than was Dorothy Sidney.

And yet it is not to the Restoration that the peerless Sacharissa belongs; that we should naturally connect her with those years is, indeed, sufficient to give her a place

by herself among women. A girl of eight when Charles I. became king, she was a wife and mother when the Civil War broke out—a widow when night fell upon the first field of Newbury. She was forty-three years of age and the mother of grown-up children when the king came to his own again. And yet such were her beauty and her wit, her loveliness and her dignity, that while she owed to the adoration of the poet of her early days the pet name with which, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, she now once more mixes with the world of living men, it was reserved for one who was a youth when Charles II. was dead to give her the tribute which Mrs. Ady places upon her title-page:—

"The fine women they show me now-a-days are at best but pretty girls to me, who have seen Sacharissa when all the world repeated the poems she inspired. That graceful motion, that awful mien, that winning attraction, are now no more seen."

Nature's "lady of my own," preserving throughout her matronhood and into old age the graces of mind and person which had inspired Waller, and had commanded the homage of her own sex; projecting into a sordid time the thoughts and virtues of a nobler generation, and the traditions of a race which had shone in England's history since the day when William de Sidnei came across the sea with the first Plantagenet; bearing the chastened spirit of one upon whom had fallen in fullest measure the stress of the great and sombre conflict which estranged friends and sundered families: such was Sacharissa. That to the very last she exacted a full measure of unaffected respect; that wise men came to counsel with her, that young men spoke of her beauty and charm: all this is the more remarkable when we remember that the poetry had passed from her life on the day when she learned that the love of her youth lay dead at Newbury, and that only less keen than that abiding sorrow was the pain caused by the knowledge that he who least understood her greatness, who least sought her society, whose life was least worthy of her, was her own son.

That all this was so—that Sacharissa was not merely a poet's dream, but that she really existed—is indubitable. But assuredly there never was a reputation so great erected upon grounds less tangible, a figure so attractive seen more completely by reflection. It is as with Chatham's oratory. Of what we can be sure that he actually said there remains next to nothing; and yet no one doubts that he held great assemblies spellbound. So with Dorothy Sidney. The picture by Van Dyck shows us a face and figure of beauty and refinement, but no more so than in hundreds of family portraits. Twenty-seven letters, winning and womanly, alone remain to testify to "the most eloquent pen in England." A few matchless verses of Waller, a few letters from Halifax and others, one or two tender but pregnant expressions from her father and mother: such are all, or almost all, the materials upon which Mrs. Ady has had to rely. And it is no light praise, therefore, when we say that she has performed her labour of love with undoubted success. She has wisely forborne too close an analysis; we form

our own idea, as we read, of the maiden's life, fancy free, amid the trees of Penshurst; of the tragedy which so soon cut short her perfect union with the gallant Spencer, who had wooed and won where others failed; of the dignified seclusion amid the riot of wickedness which prevailed at Court; and at the close we say that, like Coleridge's Christabel, she was "beautiful exceedingly."

It is clear, however, that a book of three hundred closely written pages must be concerned with much that does not bear directly upon Sacharissa herself, and we do not hesitate to say that, apart from the central picture, Mrs. Ady has contributed usefully to our appreciation of many characters of the epoch of the Restoration. To do this she has not been forced to go beyond Dorothy Sidney's immediate circle. There was scarcely a man or woman connected with her, until she fell back upon the repose of a second marriage, who was not distinguished; the Sidneys, the Saviles, the Sunderlands, alone make up between them a crowded and brilliant gallery. The portraits of all these, so far as her purpose allowed her to attempt such portraits, Mrs. Ady has fairly and faithfully drawn; and the side lights which are thrown upon the long drama in which Sacharissa's life was spent are often of such great and novel interest that we regret that an attempt to make any selection from them would lead us beyond permissible limits. Most of all we are helped to a fair perception of the statesman who divides with Shaftesbury the honours of the time—a man as able as Shaftesbury and of far higher political courage, though less versatile and sympathetic—the son-in-law of Dorothy Sidney, her "perfect and constant good friend," George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. The fresh light thrown upon a charming personal character, the new tribute to his intrepid integrity, the contrast drawn between him and Dorothy's brilliant and unscrupulous son, the gambler Sunderland, would alone justify the publication of a work which deserves a cordial welcome.

The Great Enigma. By William Samuel Lilly. (Murray.)

MR. LILLY states that his object in this interesting volume is to inquire whether the Christian religion is tenable from the point of view of those who are practically outside its pale, and he describes his inquiry, in so many words, as in the nature of an *argumentum ad hominem*, undertaken for their benefit. It is addressed, he says, to "a great and growing multitude of cultivated and virtuous men and women," honestly unable to use the old religious symbols; and he seeks to show them that, on the very principles which they especially prize, Christianity claims and demands acceptance.

Now amongst the principles which cultivated and virtuous men especially prize is or ought to be a clear definition of the terms to be used. There are so many kinds of Christians that Christianity has become a vague and elastic term, and the interest, not to say the success, of Mr. Lilly's praiseworthy inquiry materially depends upon what it is that he means by Christianity. It is fair to remember that Mr. Lilly's purpose is to persuade; and of the arts of persuasive rhetoric none is com-

moner or apparently more effective than to keep back the object to which the rhetoric is directed until a proper pitch of enthusiasm has been reached. Accordingly, it is to the close of this inquiry that we must look for an exact account of the point with which the whole of it is concerned. And while Mr. Lilly there bestows his approval on the rotatory statement of Dr. Johnson that Christianity means the religion of Christians, he does honestly proceed to remove any doubt as to the sense in which he employs the word, or as to the end and aim of his persuasive process. He defines Christianity as a theology, the life of which consists in dogma. He exhibits unfeigned contempt for those who profess Christianity without accepting a formal tradition. On p. 310 he presents their view in a question, which he answers in unmistakable terms:—

“Theological determinations, ecclesiastical theses, in a word, the whole vast accretion of dogma! That is precisely our real difficulty. And if we excise all that from Christianity, should we not perform a mortal operation upon the religion itself?”

“Yes, undoubtedly, I think you would. I think, moreover, you would be a fool for your pains. Nothing is so stupid as an anachronism. Christianity comes before us ‘rich with the spoils of time.’ We may take it or leave it. But if we cannot take it as it is, with its doctrines and its traditions, we had better leave it.”

To Protestants an attempt to establish the dogmas of the Roman Church by a rigid appeal to reason will appear to say much for the courage of him who undertakes it, and here as in his other writings it is impossible not to admire Mr. Lilly's perseverance. That in the face of the Great Enigma he finds personal consolation in dogmas is a matter with which it would be impertinent to interfere; but Mr. Lilly is a controversialist, and to challenge criticism he elaborately states the reasons on which he builds his faith. He displays his coat to the world and invites who will to tread upon the tail of it; and he assures his aggressors, one and all, that their own coats may be trodden upon with impunity.

While Mr. Lilly's criticism of those who disagree with him is often vigorous and acute, his method of arguing with them on their own principles is, unhappily, not altogether conclusive. He has, indeed, no difficulty in showing the ridiculous side of Atheism as represented by M. Monteil's ‘Free-thinker's Catechism,’ from which he makes some instructive and amusing extracts. But it is a curious way of demolishing M. Renan's Agnosticism to allow that, of his two reasons for ceasing to believe in Christianity—inability to receive the traditional view of its sacred books, and the conviction that the miracles they report are impossible—M. Renan was perfectly right in the one, and in the other was merely refusing credit to what cannot be accepted as a credential of Christianity. For Mr. Lilly himself distinctly lays down that if Christianity depended upon the traditional thesis as to the documents composing the Bible, it would be doomed (p. 106), and that miracles are no special proof. He admits that “phenomena, apparently miraculous, are not the monopoly of any par-

ticular religious system,” and that “thau-maturgy in itself possesses no moral value” (p. 113). And further, in his use of the word “miracle” and the meaning he assigns to it, there is some difficulty in discovering wherein Mr. Lilly really disagrees with his opponent. To M. Renan a miracle is simply that which has not been explained. To Mr. Lilly it is “an event with the laws of whose working we are, and ever must remain, unacquainted” (p. 115). The only difference apparent here is that on the question whether or not certain laws will ever be discovered, Mr. Lilly commits himself to a dogmatism from which M. Renan refrained. In the etymological meaning of the word “miracle,” as an event exciting wonder because the conditions of its appearance are not understood, Mr. Lilly is entirely in agreement with M. Renan. In its theological meaning, as an event outside the complex system of causally determined relations which we call nature, it is very obvious that Mr. Lilly is at variance with himself when he talks of “the laws” of its working. There are many natural phenomena with the laws of whose working we are, and perhaps may always remain, unacquainted; but that is hardly a reason for calling them “supernatural.” And when Mr. Lilly, after giving us his definition of a miracle, describes it as “a supernatural fact,” he fails to discern that the use of the word “supernatural” either begs the whole question or is self-contradictory. But in his controversial energy Mr. Lilly overleaps himself. He makes what to any one acquainted with M. Renan's writings must appear to be the extraordinary assertion that, in denying the possibility of a supernatural event, M. Renan was denying the existence of a spiritual principle in man and in nature. Of the value of this assertion Mr. Lilly may satisfy himself by turning to what he writes on p. 307. He there states that “the direct revelation of the personal God is that which is made to the personality of man”; and as an illustration of what he means he quotes a passage from Seneca and another from M. Renan's ‘Nouvelles Études d'Histoire religieuse,’ containing the following declaration:—

“So long as there is in the human heart one fibre to vibrate to the sound of what is true, pure, and honest, so long as the instinctively pure soul prefers purity to life.....so long will God live in us. Est Deus in nobis.”

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Lilly should quote this passage in this connexion, unless he supposes M. Renan sincerely believed in the existence of that very spiritual principle which he elsewhere asserts that M. Renan denied.

Nor in battling with Mr. Herbert Spencer does Mr. Lilly emerge from the conflict without inflicting sundry wounds upon himself. That Mr. Spencer's metaphysical theories are not unimpeachable was discovered many years ago, and was made especially clear by the acumen of Prof. T. H. Green. Mr. Lilly now restates with considerable force the objections that may be taken to these theories, but in driving them home he uses weapons which sometimes tell equally against his own position. He falls into strange discrepancies—so strange that his critical and his constructive principles are often not to be reconciled. For

instance, on p. 138, speaking of the relativity of knowledge, he admits that

“we cannot know things as they are in themselves; we can only know them as they appear to our consciousness and are conditioned by our intellect.....Absolute knowledge is possible only for an Absolute Being.”

And yet, when he comes to speak of causality, he asserts that “the relations of things themselves testify of an Objective Reason” (p. 153). Again, speaking of the Infinite and the Absolute, Mr. Lilly denies that analysis can reach it; “for to analyze the Infinite is a contradiction in terms” (p. 222). Still that does not prevent Mr. Lilly from making the following assertion:

“So much, it seems to me, we know concerning the Ultimate Reality.....I say that Reality is manifested to our consciousness as the Original of the law physical, which rules in the phenomenal world, and of the law moral written on the fleshly tables of the heart; as the Supreme Good, in whom all ideas are realised; as the First Cause and Final End of the Universe, where all is causation and finality; as the Self-Existent and therefore a Person, or rather let us say, with the Mundaka-Upanishad, ‘the Person,’ from whom all personality is an effluence.”

And as if this were too large an assertion—and it is difficult to conceive of any that could well be larger—Mr. Lilly lays down that “all our words, essentially phenomenal and relative, are but sensuous symbols of the great Noumenal Fact, concealing what they express” (p. 244).

From that to mysticism is but a step, and Mr. Lilly passes on to describe mysticism as the proper complement to his theistic theory, pointing from the phenomenal to the noumenal. Whether mysticism properly understood possesses any value other than scientific, or is of no value at all, is a question that admits of serious treatment, but it is one upon which Mr. Lilly has apparently not yet made up his mind, for he advocates the claims of mysticism with a curious contrariety of assertion. Mysticism, he says, is based on “the indubitable fact that the spirit of man comes into contact with a Higher Spirit, whose manifestations carry with them their own proof,” and “the Infinite and Eternal is no mere article of belief, but an experience” (p. 256). Yet the reader, or Mr. Lilly himself, will find on p. 271 that mysticism without dogma is apt to issue in “Nihilistic Pessimism.” The theologians, says Mr. Lilly, allow that there may be sound sense in mystical speculations,

“so long as the Arachne clue of authoritative dogma is held fast in the labyrinth. Once lose it, and you will be compelled to assert either that God is unknowable, or that the inmost essence of the Divinity is the clean opposite of what Christianity declares it to be.”

Mysticism then, according to this statement, has an intrinsic lack of value. And as to what it may involve, Mr. Lilly elsewhere gives his candid opinion, for, after accusing Mr. Spencer of inconsistency for talking of an “inscrutable” Power “manifested” through consciousness, he exclaims: “If Mr. Spencer were talking mysticism, this might hold. But he supposes himself to be talking science” (p. 150). Mr. Spencer's phrase may, indeed, be judged self-contradictory, but Mr. Lilly is hardly in a position to complain of it.

When so many serious contradictions are to be found in a work professedly scientific, it is clear that the author's argument needs to be thoroughly reconsidered. And the most surprising contradiction of all is yet to be noted. "There is," says Mr. Lilly, "only one Truth, and there is only one way of discerning what is true" (p. 3). The whole tenor of the argument is to show that those who decline to accept Christianity, or what is vital and essential to it, namely, its dogmas, ignore the teachings of reason, know nothing of true psychology, and, generally, are sunk in a quagmire of philosophical error. Yet it is strange that Mr. Lilly should take such a vast amount of trouble for an end that, even if attained, is admitted to be of no practical use; for at the close of his argument he maintains, with Dr. Liddon, that the Christian evidences

"are not of so imperative a character as to impose themselves.....upon reluctant wills..... If the evidences of Christianity were of such a character that no honest or educated man could possibly reject them without intellectual folly, whatever his moral condition or history might be, the Christian belief would be, like a university degree, a certificate of a certain sort of mental capacity."

Let us grant that, but then what becomes of Mr. Lilly's *argumentum ad hominem*? What becomes of dogma as the essential element in Christianity? Where is the use of psychological demonstration if not to force belief on those cultivated and virtuous men and women beyond the pale? Mr. Lilly forgets that even the Agnostic has, equally with the dogmatic theologian, a moral attitude. He is morally incapable of saying that he knows, in mystical or any other fashion, that which in reality he does not know.

One passage alone in Mr. Lilly's book would serve to show the instability of his theological equilibrium and the extraordinary, though, it must be confessed, also hopeful character of his Catholicism. In criticizing Mr. Spencer he remarks that the sole ground on which that philosopher calls upon us to receive a certain doctrine,

"under pain, as it were, of intellectual reprobation, is that his philosophy cannot get on without it. That is true enough. But it is hardly a sufficient argument why we should subordinate reason to faith, and accept descriptions as though they were explanations."

Nevertheless we are called upon to accept many of Mr. Lilly's doctrines on the ultimate ground that his theology cannot get on without them. "The only logical alternative," he declares, "is to deny the validity of intellect altogether" (p. 243). Yet the fundamental idea of the Roman Church is to deny the sufficiency of human reason on all questions of theology, philosophy, and morality. And thus it would not be surprising if Mr. Lilly's latest work found its way into the 'Index.' Nor, indeed, could any higher honour await it.

Dean Swift and his Writings. By Gerald P. Moriarty, B.A. (Seeley & Co.)

MR. MORIARTY says that "the biographical part of this work must be regarded as subordinate to the literary," and in so saying he verifies a common opinion that authors are not often sound critics of their

own productions. His aim is "to describe and illustrate Swift's chief writings, merely giving such a sketch of his career as is required for a due understanding of their import." What he has really accomplished is the compilation of an excellent concise biography of the Dean, illustrated by enough extracts from his writings to incite the reader to study them for himself. The extracts are well chosen—indeed, they are for the most part just those passages which by common consent appear in most "selections" from Swift—but they are far from forming an adequate representation of his work. Nor is the criticism which accompanies them remarkable. It is sensible enough as a rule, but neither novel nor particularly acute. The "literary part" of the book is distinctly inferior to the biographical, which, in spite of its "subordination," occupies fully three-fourths of the volume.

Swift's character evidently retains all its old fascination. No man exerted a more despotic sway over the society of the early years of the eighteenth century; and the homage which men and women paid to the imperious Churchman in life is still rendered to him by their posterity. Biographies and selections have recently abounded, yet new writers are always to be found, emulous to have their say about the great Dean of St. Patrick's. Few could be less in sympathy with Swift than Mr. Moriarty; but he, too, cannot resist the spell of the mysterious life and the power of the relentless genius. He protests against what he takes to be the tendency of recent critics to "whitewash" historical personages, and complains that the revulsion from the overdrawn, and let us add superficial, characterizations of Thackeray and Macaulay, has led modern apologists to discover in Swift "a saint and a hero," "a high-minded politician," and "an amiable parish priest." This is, of course, mere rhetoric. No one that we ever heard of dreams of canonizing the Dean or making a "hero" of him, still less "an amiable parish priest." Swift's sense of duty was exceptionally strong, and no doubt he fulfilled it at Laracor as rigidly as he afterwards fulfilled it in the liberties of St. Patrick; but no one out of a lunatic asylum would attempt to choose him as a standing type of the model country parson. A "high-minded politician," however, he was, in the sense in which the term was then understood, before the age of Burke. He was above personal motives and quite incorruptible. That he expected preferment from his party was natural enough, and if that be a bar to highmindedness in politics, who shall stand? The 'Character of Lord Wharton' and the 'Legion Club,' according to Mr. Moriarty, are fatal to Swift's political integrity; but personal vituperation was too common a weapon of party warfare in Swift's day to form a ground for a charge of interested malice, and individual dislikes were more freely displayed in controversy than than now, though it cannot be said that these unpleasant characteristics have altogether disappeared from party politics in our own day—even among the Dean's own countrymen.

Mr. Moriarty, however, has set his face against "whitewashing," and Swift must

expect no more than bare justice at his hands. He hardly gets that sometimes, as when his kindly sympathy for poor dying Harrison is put down to his love of playing the patron, or when his extreme economy is ridiculed, just as though nothing were easier than to keep up appearances at Court, and among ministers and all the "smart" society of Queen Anne's Saturnian age, on 200*l.* a year! Nevertheless we are bound to say that Mr. Moriarty is generally both a fair and a sensible biographer. He starts with the intention of a very Daniel come to judgment; but as he goes on he warms towards his subject; the 'Journal to Stella' fairly conquers him, and the tragedy of the Dean's last years is told with sympathetic reverence. It is true he is still represented as, before all things, the bitter misanthrope; the longing for "a dozen Arbutnots" to disprove 'Gulliver' is ignored; the tenderness which underlay the "seva indignatio" is invisible to this latest biographer. Still, the picture, if its lines are hard, is not unfaithful. If we do not get all the varying play of expression in Swift's face, at least we are shown the cast which it wore to the outside world of "fools and knaves," and too often displayed even to those who had a right to expect to be shown more of the inward man. After all, Mr. Leslie Stephen himself, in his volume in the "English Men of Letters," experienced the same difficulty in getting upon friendly terms with his subject. Allowing for this drawback, which is a decided drawback in biography, Mr. Moriarty has succeeded in describing Swift in his life and in his works, in his most private relations and in the world of politics, in his circle of English wits and amidst the droll discomforts of Tom Sheridan's country home, with no little skill. His style is pure and unaffected. His facts are well grouped, and, as far as we have verified them, well authenticated, though he might, perhaps, have been a little franker in acknowledging his indebtedness to previous biographers. As a concise yet thoroughly interesting and well-written sketch of Swift's life and writings his book should commend itself to a large circle of readers.

On most of the moot points in Swift's history Mr. Moriarty holds definite opinions. He makes more of Swift's early adhesion to the Whigs than we consider is justified by the facts. He was naturally associated with them, but we doubt if he was ever a pledged supporter of their party. His church views, of which Mr. Moriarty gives a very just account, made such adhesion almost impossible. His biographer, however, is too wise to make a point of his supposed participation in the character of a "rodent." On the much canvassed questions relating to Stella and Vanessa Mr. Moriarty takes what we believe to be the only tenable position. He makes a rather appropriate comparison between Swift's sentiments towards Harley and St. John and those he entertained towards Stella and Vanessa. It was what he regarded as the simple manly honesty of Oxford that attracted his affection, whilst for Bolingbroke he felt only intellectual admiration. In the same way Hester Johnson's "almost homely" devotion drew forth his nearest approach to a husband's love, while Miss Vanhomrigh's

brilliant conversation allured his intellect. He flirted with Vanessa, but Stella held his heart. Mr. Moriarty is a little hard upon "Cadenus" for his intellectual flirtation, and does not appear to realize how easily and unconsciously Swift slipped into the relation which became so serious to Vanessa. He prints the doubtful lines from 'Cadenus and Vanessa' without explanation, and he accepts the legend of the ride to Marley Abbey and the "awful look" without stating upon what exceedingly slender evidence the story rests. On the other hand, he agrees with Mr. Paget, though he does not quote his able article, in total disbelief in the marriage with Stella:—

"In my opinion, not only did no marriage ever take place between Swift and Stella, but none was ever contemplated. Up to his forty-seventh year Swift's income was very small; and his contempt for the traditional married clergyman with a large family is too well known to need illustration. Besides financial considerations, it must be remembered that to the purely physical side of marriage Swift had a most intense aversion. Even in youth his temperament was extremely cold. Though intensely fond of female society, he valued his fair acquaintances for their mental rather than their physical charms. In manhood his constitution was undermined by frequent attacks of ill-health. There is, in fact, much to support the contention that before his appointment to the deanery of St. Patrick's celibacy had become a matter of necessity. The closeness of the bond between Swift and Stella is well exhibited by Swift's language in the journal written from London during the years 1710-1713. I, however, believe that, even then, he looked upon their relation as one of friendship only. It is characteristic of Swift's indifference to ordinary sentiment that he should have sought and obtained a girl's love, without any fixed intention of offering her the usual return. Whether he is to be blamed is a point on which the reader may form his own opinion. The biographer's duty is to explain conduct, not to judge it."

This is probably as near the truth as such an explanation could be, except for the assumption, common with masculine critics, that a woman is incapable of enjoying such purely intellectual friendship as satisfied Swift. As a matter of fact, there is not a particle of evidence to show that Stella ever desired a closer union.

The book, which is remarkably well printed, but curiously bears no imprint, is illustrated by nine excellent process reproductions of contemporary portraits of Swift (Jervas's), Temple, Addison, Prior, Gay, Bolingbroke, Oxford—and Stella and Vanessa. The last two are from the pictures belonging to Mr. Briscoe, of Bellinter, but no artist's name appears. Stella's is stated to have belonged to Charles Ford, of Woodpark, where she often visited, and has already been engraved in Sir W. Wilde's essay. Vanessa's does not appear to have an equally authentic history, and it would be interesting to know the grounds of its identification. Both are rather stereotyped examples of the school of Kneller.

NEW NOVELS.

The Sorceress. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

THERE are more marks of haste than we are wont to find in Mrs. Oliphant's work in her

new and, on the whole, meritorious novel; and for some reason, connected no doubt with revision of proof-sheets, there are not a few slips of spelling as well as of expression; but the old power of analysis, especially of feminine character, is not deficient, and one at least of the men described is an original success. Seldom in Mrs. Oliphant's long gallery have we come across a juster portrait than that of Col. Kingsward, the austere, arrogant soldier, who so little appreciates the tender beauty of his wife's character, although his despotism is affectionate enough; and who, in spite of his panoply of convention and social saws for the discipline of others, falls as prone before the weapons of the Sorceress, when he comes within her range, as ever did his calf-like son, whose blundering passion for her inspired him with ineffable contempt. He better understands his daughter, who is so like him, even to the fiery blue eyes, which can get so steely in anger; yet "little Bee," whose love story is so unjustly perplexed and thwarted, has depths in her he hardly fathoms. Witness the duel between them after her mother's death:—

"Your mother would never have stood up to me as you have done." "It would have been better, perhaps, sometimes, if she had," cried Bee, carried away by the tide of her excitement. Colonel Kingsward was so astounded that he had scarcely power to be angry. He gazed at his excited child with a surprise that was beyond words. "Oh, papa, papa! Forgive me! I never meant that; it came out before I was aware." "The thought must have been there or it could not have come out," he said. "Oh, no; there was no thought there. It may be so with you, but not with us, papa. Words come into our mouths. We don't think them; we don't mean to say—they only seem to—hook on to—something that went before; and then they come out with a crash. Oh, forgive me, forgive me, papa!" "I suppose," he said, with a half laugh, "that may be taken as a woman's exposition of her own style of argument." "Don't call me a woman," she said, with her soft small voice, aggrieved and wounded, drawing closer to him. "Oh, papa! I am only your little girl after all." "A naughty little girl," he said, shaking his head. "And without mamma to speak for me," added Bee. The Colonel laughed aloud. "You wily little natural lawyer!" he said; but immediately became very grave, for underneath this burst of half angry amusement Bee had given him a shock she did not know of.

Very differently is he handled by the experienced Laura Lance. She subjugated him principally by her letters:—

"They were what are called clever letters—such letters as clever women write, with a *faux* air of brilliancy which deceives both the writer and the recipient, making the one feel herself a *Seigné* and the other a hero worthy the exercise of such powers. And there was something very novel in this sudden inroad of sentimental romance into an existence never either sentimental or romantic, which had fallen into the familiar calm of family life so long ago with a wife, who though sweet and fair enough to delight any man, had become in reality only the chief of his vassals, following every indication of his will, when not eagerly watching an opportunity of anticipating his wishes. His new friend treated the Colonel in a very different way. She expounded her views of life with all the adroitness of a mind experienced in the treatment of those philosophies which touch the questions of sex, the differences between a man's and a woman's view, the sentiment which can be carried into the most simple sub-

jects. There is nothing that can give more entertaining play of argument, or piquancy of intercourse, than this mode of correspondence when cleverly carried out, and Miss Laura Lance was a mistress of all its methods. It was all entirely new to Colonel Kingsward."

Adventuress as Laura is, Mrs. Oliphant claims our sympathy for her resourcefulness and courage. The Colonel is by no means to be pitied, and the sentiment would be thrown away on the oafish Charlie, and the lachrymose Aubrey Leigh, who does not the least deserve his Bee's fidelity. "Little Betty" is another staunch young feminine champion who is worthy of all good fortune; and among several vivid scenes none is more lifelike than those in which the unhappy couple of inarticulate schoolboys take their part at the time of the death of their most womanly mother, as good a portrait as the author ever drew.

Rujub the Juggler. By G. A. Henty. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS novel of the Indian Mutiny turns upon the tragic weakness of a man morally brave, as he proves to demonstration, and capable, moreover, of great acts of valour, who nevertheless, through a congenital defect amply accounted for, cannot hear the noise of firing without experiencing something approaching catalepsy. The feats of Rujub, the grateful "juggler," are of an astounding kind, and include many achievements which are due to hypnotism and thought-reading, besides the basket trick and other familiar Indian wonders. There are marks of haste in this otherwise vivacious narrative. To "laden," for instance, seems a word coined in a hurry.

The Story of John Trevennick. By Walter C. Rhoades. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

VERY cheerful and diverting is 'The Story of John Trevennick,' even though it may not have much that is original either in subject or in treatment. Mr. Rhoades has told his story in a simple and manly fashion, which cannot fail to be attractive to every one who reads it.

Life's Tapestry; or, Homes and Hearths. By Caradoc Granhim. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

CARADOC GRANHIM'S three volumes are a curious patchwork of little scraps of cleverness and fatuity, sewn together with a thread of self-complacency. There is no story in which an ordinary reader can contrive to feel interested, and all the characters, old and young, male and female, are unmistakably prigs. If this judgment sounds severe, it would be still more severe to quote a fair sample of the author's style, or to indicate the method by which 'Life's Tapestry' has been produced. It is quite possible that Caradoc Granhim, like many before him, wrote this book "to please himself," and that he can afford to hold the carping critic in absolute scorn. At any rate, one can only hope that it may be so.

Lady Verner's Flight. By Mrs. Hungerford. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIN and weak are the strands of the web which Mrs. Hungerford weaves in her last two volumes of society romance; light and

bright are the characters around whom her web is cast, and who flutter and fret in its meshes. The author of their entanglement stands before her work, giving a gentle touch here and there, a breath to make her lace-wing shudder in the toils, a flick to rouse her beautiful, venomous spider to more active malignity. "He laughs aloud and looks into her eyes, and finds pleasure in the grief and rage and torture that lies in them." "Anger feels dead within her." "She feels lifeless." "She feels choking." "He feels choked." They all feel choked now and then, which is not to be wondered at, for never was there a more venomous, a more fascinating spider at large in the drawing-rooms of London than Sir Gaston Verner. Did his cruelty justify his young wife's flight? Was it possible for any grass widow under such circumstances to meet the adventures which befell Lady Verner? These and other questions of a like kind Mrs. Hungerford's readers may be disposed to ask themselves; but if they ask no questions at all they will be most likely to enjoy this romantic combination of the intense and the frivolous.

A Study in Temptations. By John Oliver Hobbes. "Pseudonym Library." (Fisher Unwin.)

'A STUDY IN TEMPTATIONS' is a small but masterly volume, though not so brilliant or so finished a piece of writing as 'Some Emotions' or 'The Sinner's Comedy' by the same author. There is enough cleverness, however, and to spare, to stock any number of three-volume novels. The atmosphere is a sophisticated and artificial one, where the spirit of real humanity or tenderness seems somewhat lacking, but where "good things" of another sort abound. The book positively flashes with quick intuition and shrewd generalizations on human nature in the aggregate, though the quality is not perhaps so remarkable or so refined as in the other volumes. There is no want of character, however, or of play of emotion. The thread of the story is, it must be allowed, a little clumsily worked, a little baffling and obscure in places. Had it been clearer it would not have interfered with the sprightly scenes and the unfolding of the comedy in which most of the men and women play their parts so excellently. Sophia Jenyns seems to us a radiant if not quite sympathetic impersonation of fresh female nature—not wholly untouched, yet not tainted by the world. Besides Jane Shannon there are two other women who are in their way clever types. But the kind of mannerism that will apply capital letters to abstractions is surely neither new nor admirable, and such a phrase as "Speculation aged twenty-one and a son of Adam" (to describe young Mauden) is a rather cheap and flimsy sort of smartness, unworthy the talent of the author. The knack of what may be called touching off people and things is likely to prove a dangerous snare to one who can use it keenly and easily. Part of the description of Miss Battle, "who beheld and did not speculate," is *felt*; but when it goes on to say "she possessed a Maltese lace shawl, an illustrated Shakespeare, also a set of Whitby jet ornaments and an amethyst brooch," one

feels the increasing weakness of the method. Occasionally, too, the author is capable of saying an obvious thing in a pedantic manner, and her often brilliant paradoxes sound at times like vague repetitions of some things that have been, we will not say better, said elsewhere. Is not the character of this—"At the Clusters nothing was remarkable but the commonplace"—effective, but effective as an echo rather than a voice? The "Clusters" episodes, however, seem the really clever part of the "study." If dullness and the author of 'Some Emotions' could be "so much as evened together," it would be because sundry pages relating to the Battles and the Warbecks supply a sort of handle. That is to say, in them longer intervals occur between the clever sayings thrown about in the volume. How amusing, whimsical, and yet true to nature is the chapter (and particularly the close of it) where the new Eve and the newer Adam grow absent-minded! Surely, too, the sentence, "A woman always handles sarcasm with the point towards her own breast," has a ring of genuine discovery and discernment.

Keith Deramore. By the Author of 'Miss Molly.' (Longmans & Co.)

"A STEADY basis of selfishness and self-indulgence is not the ground-work on which a fair and pure edifice can be built; something must be destroyed first, and perhaps the cleansing fires are not destined to be lit in this world." Keith Deramore is a natural and very faulty character, and does not get nearly fires enough, though no doubt he suffers occasionally throughout the period during which Armine Curtis is unable to become his wife. He comes in between her and his friend to whom she is engaged, but she is a girl of principle, and refuses him though her heart is touched. This good woman and a better still, Keith's mother, suffer many things at his hands, although, like many a scapegrace, he retains their affection through it all. His most unamiable trait is the panoply of severity in which he clothes himself, like many a self-important man of the world who never did an unselfish action, when some error of another's affects him directly or indirectly. The story is above the average, and the scene of the private theatricals and that final one between Keith and Armine are such as will impress the memory; but the eponymous hero falls terribly short of heroism.

Morris Julian's Wife. By Elizabeth Olmish. (Hutchinson & Co.)

WHETHER Morris Julian himself or Morris Julian's wife should be looked upon as the feebleness impersonation is a moot question. The first sentence in the volume states (in all seriousness) that "Morris Julian was a man of the world"; this looks bad, yet it scarcely prepares one for the depth of bathos that follows. If it does not precisely aim at being a specimen of the "fruits of enlightenment," the story is, at least, a mild echo of an Ibsen motive. The wife of Morris, discovering his fondness to be of too oppressive and indulgent a character, deserts him and her child to cultivate her own individuality in high places. To get "breathing space" she makes a series of

frantic rushes between Norway, Switzerland, America, and the wilds of Scotland, and involves her friends, and the unfortunate reader, in one of the most prolonged and wildest of wild-goose chases ever "done into" fiction in one volume. Of course, she is an "enigma," and a very tiresome one, though not past finding out. Such people, such "a getting upstairs," or rather across continents (for nothing), never were! The English language as spoken by American, French, and Norwegian people is too preposterous, but when it comes to the would-be Scots tongue of a Highland mother and son a moment of real hilarity sets in. Miss (?) Olmish's notion of how educated (and uneducated) *fin de siècle* Scotch folk express themselves in conversation and writing is absurdly funny. It must be said that the conclusion of the story is framed less in accordance with the Ibsen gospel than to suit the exigencies of a Sunday-school morality which makes a very foolish story all the more exasperating and ridiculous.

Babette Vivian. By Christel. (Digby, Long & Co.)

'BABETTE VIVIAN' is another "novel" that may well make any one (except the author, perhaps) wonder how in the world it came to be printed. In its early stages occurs one of the too common rescues (this time from drowning) of the heroine by the hero. Both these young people are as unlike human beings as they well can be. 'Babette' itself is as a story as immature, badly written, and absurd a production as may be met with in this over-written age. It seems to have no redeeming points whatever, which makes it all the more easy to dismiss it with a word.

Scours. Par J. Ricard. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

M. RICARD has at last written a novel which is likely to hit the taste of his public. It is a sensational novel of great power: a story of incestuous attachment, but not an immoral book. Two American sisters—the one frivolous and passionless; the other a Puritan, but the sport of passion—are finely drawn, and the two French heroes of the book are lay figures by the side of them. We hope that 'Scours' will bring in money, as then there may be hope that the novelist of genius may reassert himself in M. Ricard against the writer of short stories—bloody or salacious.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND UPPER HOUSES.

The Baronage and the Senate. By W. C. Macpherson. (Murray.)

Sénats et Chambres Hautes. Par Henri Desplaces. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

THE contribution made by Mr. Macpherson to the literature of Upper Houses is a clever defence of the House of Lords, too purely political for us to criticize it at length—it is, in fact, a prolonged polemical pamphlet of great ability—and too literary for us to pass it over. The hitting is hard and the style excellent, as witness "The alternative to serving Mammon is not the serving Mr. Hyndman." Mr. Macpherson turns the tables pleasantly on the Radicals by suggesting that a time is coming when "the House of Commons will require to be either 'ended' or 'mended,' abolished or reformed." The House of Lords can only be abolished or reformed by its own consent, and

all Radical talk means revolution, in the way of which stand "the army" and "the hangman." But Mr. Macpherson is himself a reformer of the House of Lords—in his own fashion.

M. Desplaces is a more solemn, but not a more thoughtful, and a far less entertaining defender of Upper Houses. His work has, from its very dullness, a sort of air of learning. But, alas! in one line he bumbles over the spelling of the names of Lord Brassey, Sir Charles Dilke, and Lord Rosebery, and on the same page, over the only other name there mentioned—Lord John Russell. Elsewhere he wrongly spells the names of Lords Chatham and Grey, that of Bright, and that of Cromwell. "Bryhton" is hardly to be recognized for London-upon-sea; and *disestablishment* several times appears with "des" instead of *dis* for its commencement. Our author's blunders are not confined to spelling, and his mistakes in spelling are more than those which we have named. His doctrine is not easy to discover, but his authorities are obviously not well chosen, as he prefers to discuss the Upper Houses of the feeblest and most imitative European states rather than turn to our great self-governing colonies for example or for warning.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Macpherson's odd bundle of personal opinions, none will regret the reading of his book. We would that we could truthfully say as much for the French volume.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

Memorials of James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo. (Skeffington & Son.)—The subject of this unpretending volume was the first Anglican Bishop of Ceylon, which before his time had formed part of the see of Madras. Born in 1799, the son of a schoolmaster at Wandsworth, young Chapman went to Eton as a "Colleger," where Praed, Moultrie, two Coleidges, and the future Dr. Pusey were numbered among his friends. As a boy he had the moral courage to say his prayers regularly night and morning in the "Long Chamber"—a practice which his companions did not at first appreciate. In 1819 he entered Cambridge as a Scholar of King's, was much impressed by Simeon's preaching, and devoted himself to the study of divinity. He had not yet taken his degree when he returned to Eton as one of the masters under Keate. His pupils included many boys of future eminence in the Church and at the bar, as well as statesmen like Lord Granville and Lord Canning. In 1835 he married a daughter of Keate's, with whom he removed to a college living in Essex. Ten years later he was made Bishop of Colombo. The record of his labours, trials, and achievements in Ceylon is full of interest, to which his own journals and letters largely contribute. As the Bishop of Chichester truly says of him in his prefatory note: "Not naturally a robust man, he endured fatigue, and exposure to climate, and toil, such as far stouter frames would shrink from. And he laid the foundations of the Church so wisely and with such forethought, that those who came after him had only to build on them with the same zeal and wisdom." His "very real and great work" as a pioneer bishop was carried on for many years amidst serious drawbacks and difficulties, which served to bring out the finest qualities of a character remarkable as much for good sense and lovingkindness as for missionary zeal. At last, in 1861, Dr. Chapman's health gave way altogether, and he followed his good wife home to England, where he soon afterwards became a Fellow of Eton College. In 1864 he returned to parish work as Rector of Wootton Courtney, in Somerset. A few years later he held temporary charge of the diocese, pending the appointment of a successor to Lord Auckland. His blameless spirit passed away in October, 1879, in the quiet Rectory of Wootton, and the crowd

of mourners at his funeral testified to the place he filled in the hearts of all who knew him. An appendix of more than a hundred pages contains appropriate extracts from the bishop's charges, sermons, and addresses, followed by a long and eloquent passage from the sermon preached by Bishop Copleston in the cathedral at Colombo, which Dr. Chapman had toiled long and zealously to found. We congratulate the anonymous compilers on their skill and judgment in the discharge of a pleasing yet perilous task.

Steven Crisp and his Correspondents, 1657-1692. By C. Fell Smith. (E. Hicks.)—We can cordially congratulate the author, or, as she modestly terms herself, the editor, on this excellent little work. It is based on the MSS. of Steven Crisp, a Quaker of Colchester, who bequeathed them to the meeting-house there at his death in 1692. Though some little use had already been made of them, they certainly deserved to be published in a collected and accessible form. Crisp was a perfect type of the early Quaker. The picture of his childhood is not a happy one. Harassed from an early age by spiritual anxieties, and plunged in an "iron furnace" of griefs, he was of the stuff from which converts are made, and when James Parnel, the ardent young Quaker apostle, visited Colchester in 1655, Crisp fell under his sway, and soon became the leading member of the church that Parnel founded there. Quakerism was clearly the religious persuasion for which his nature had adapted him, and he not only threw himself with ardour into the task of its propagation, but also deserves our admiration for the wisdom and sobriety of his conduct at a time when the society had much to fear from injudicious excesses. Converted in 1655, he left Colchester four years later on his first preaching tour, and thenceforward we find him almost incessantly engaged in his missionary work at home and abroad. While his wisdom and sound judgment gave him much influence in the society, he was also advantageously situated for its purpose, from his residence at Colchester, which then, from its Dutch congregation, formed a connecting link between England and the Low Countries, and from his being engaged in the manufacture of "Bays," the great local industry introduced by the Flemish refugees. He was thus marked out for propagandist work in Holland, and became very intimate with the leading Dutch Quakers, one of whom he eventually married as his second wife. It is a pleasant picture of Quaker life that we are given by the letters in this volume, which testify to the loving intercourse between the Friends in England, Holland, and America. Crisp was well known to them all, and his labours for the society were recognized by his being called upon to share the direction of its affairs after the death of Fox. The editor of his correspondence has enriched it with thorough and instructive annotations, and has added an excellent index.

DR. AND MRS. WATSON write a pretentious and irritating kind of English, yet their book, *George Gilfillan: Letters and Journals, with Memoir* (Hodder & Stoughton), has raised our opinion of that divine. An imperfect education and the constant habit of preaching and lecturing—he seems for years to have preached thrice every Sunday—were the main causes of the tawdry rhetoric and empty sentiment which disfigured his writing. Had he had the discipline of a good school, he would have done more justice to his considerable natural powers. As it is, at a time when the Bible was regarded in Scotland as a storehouse of texts he had the courage to treat it as literature, and thereby rendered a signal service to the younger generation. He was always liberal in his theological views, and to his convictions he sacrificed his worldly prospects, for his orthodoxy was vehemently suspected, and throughout much of his career he seems to have been shunned as a

heretic by Dr. Cairns and the other rulers of the United Presbyterian Church.

So much has appeared of late years regarding the history of the Tractarian movement that it would have needed singular skill in writing to give much interest to *John Keble, a Biography* (Methuen & Co.). As it is, Mr. W. Lock's book is largely taken up with telling what has been more vividly told elsewhere. The sketch of Keble's admirable work in his parish is the best portion of the volume. Mr. Lock is a sober writer, but he overrates Keble's position in religious history. Keble never formed his opinions for himself, but adopted those of men of greater calibre, and he was ill fitted for controversy, as he was too passionate and had little dialectical dexterity. Yet Mr. Lock is shocked at Mr. Mozley's saying that when Keble began to argue he lost his temper: a remark which his polemical publications bear out. The account of Keble's Lectures on Poetry will be read with interest, more especially as few people care to attack the original Latin.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

NATURALISTS have often said that only the faculty of seeing—not a variety of opportunities—is required to make a good observer. *An Old Woman's Outlook in a Hampshire Village*, by Charlotte M. Yonge (Macmillan), illustrates the truth of the saying. Miss Yonge tells her readers that she has spent all her life in one place; and while her many novels and other well-known works, together filling some sixty volumes, prove that she has never been at a loss for matter of observation and study, the present volume shows that a village "which can boast of nothing extraordinary" has supplied her with excellent opportunities for delightful comment on points of botany, natural history, and folk-lore. Miss Yonge has arranged her observations under the heads of the months, and she passes agreeably from one topic to another without any attempt at systematic grouping. Now and then she tells an old story, but never a dull one. The clergyman's tale of his parishioner who thought that predestination meant something to do with the "in'ards" of a pig is certainly old. Warden Barter's statement that he saw two thrushes rush at a peacock's neck and knock him down seems wonderful. When Miss Yonge speaks of the making of rushlights and recalls the fact that even at the beginning of this century they were still made by the country folk, she need not have gone to Miss Edgeworth conducting Frank to see the process. Quite lately, in a part of Hampshire not twenty miles from Winchester, cottagers were still making their own rushlights. Possibly itinerant paraffin dealers have put an end to this. One or two of Miss Yonge's recollections of the days before the Elementary Education Act may be quoted. The village bootmaker sent in his bill for Miss Hodges's boots thus: "1 Hideous gurl boots 7s. 6d." A village baker, who was also gardener and herbalist, took the schoolmaster's duty while the parish clerk, who regularly filled the office, was laid up. He succeeded so well that he eventually obtained the office. One of his favourite "copies" was "A blind man's wife needs no paint." When asked where it came from he said, "Proverbs, sir, Proverbs." The largest share of Miss Yonge's attention appears to have been directed to the plants both of field and garden. What she has to say about them is full of instruction and also of charm.

OCCASIONALLY the grammar and idioms in *Seventy Years of Life in the Victorian Era*, by a Physician (Fisher Unwin), are open to criticism, and, indeed, this would seem to be the physician's first attempt at authorship. We hope that it may not be his last, for his present effort is interesting and improving to persons of

either sex and of any age. The perseverance and industry which achieved success at school and at Oxford under discouragement afford a good example to boys and to young men; the courage, self-reliance, and manly piety which pervade his pages will be useful to those of riper years. His experiences, whether gained in professional practice in London, or before Sebastopol, or in travelling on the continent of Europe, or round the world through Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, are worth a good deal. We hope that the next work may bear the author's name.

The chief general interest of *The Golden Book of India*, by Sir Roper Lethbridge, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., lies in the introduction and the list of titles. The biographies will be of more interest to the princes, chiefs, nobles, and titled or decorated personages of the Indian Empire than to the public. Sir Roper Lethbridge's intention has been to be the Debrett of India rather than the Burke, because there is little attempt to give genealogies. It is interesting to find that armorial bearings have been borne in India, especially among the Rajputs, from the earliest historical times. It is the fact that they were borne also by the Etruscans, as many vases show, but in Europe they are later, though it is probably not correct to say that they were copied only from the Saracens during the Crusades, as tapestries of older date, we believe, in some cases show them. The page of introduction on the modern or British titles of an Oriental form in India will clear up a good many doubts in the minds of those who have been confused by them, and the glossary of titles is pleasant reading. These range from "Lord of Fortune," "King of Kings," and "God of Victory" to "Brave Lord," "Lord," and "Counsellor."

A LITTLE handbook of *Parliamentary Procedure*, by Mr. Jesse Macy, reaches us from the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia. The title is somewhat misleading, for the references to parliamentary procedure are but slight, and these will not be found interesting outside the United States.

M. CALMANN LÉVY publishes *Sur le Vif*, a series of sketches, chiefly of politicians, by M. Léon Bernard-Derosne. Many of these have appeared previously in French newspapers, and they are not without merit, although the portraits of the great personages of the republican world are flattered. It was right, no doubt, to praise the remarkable eloquence of one who, like M. Challemel-Lacour, has never been sufficiently appreciated in this country, if of late years he has become so in his own. But the portraits of M. Floquet and others are sad exaggerations, in the favourable sense. M. Léon Bernard-Derosne gives us the impression of being fair towards his opponents, such as the Comte de Mun, and far too partial towards his political friends.

We have received the second part of *L'Europe politique en 1892-1893* (Paris, Lecène, Oudin & Co.), by M. Léon Sentupéry, containing Austria-Hungary and Belgium. It will be remembered that this work contains many of the facts as to European countries which are given in the 'Statesman's Year-Book,' with the addition of accounts of newspapers, and biographies of statesmen.

The new volume of the *Salnameh*, or official almanac of the Turkish empire for A.H. 1310, has just appeared at Constantinople. It is much improved in form and substance, and is well bound, as was, indeed, necessary, for its contents of 944 pages can no longer be held together stitched in paper. It is the chief authority for the statistics and topography of the empire, and is indispensable on account of the administrative changes and progress.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS publish *The India Office List for 1893*, which contains no great changes from the edition of last year,

but is fairly kept up to date. The map again shows Baluchistan as independent, instead of as "dependent and subordinate," and, if the map were true, British Baluchistan would be cut off from the Punjab and from Sind by a strip of independent territory. This for so many years has not been the fact, and has now so completely ceased to be even the theory, that the map cannot be looked upon as accurate until the yellow tint is extended across Baluchistan to the Persian frontier, at least through the dominions of Jam Ali, who is a feudatory prince, like any other feudatory of the Indian Empire.

MR. LANG's introduction to *Old Mortality* in Mr. Nimmo's handsome reissue of the "Waverley Novels" contains a sensible criticism of Dr. McCrie's ponderous polemic. The illustrations are of very varying merit; scarcely any of them are wholly successful. Those in the Dryburgh edition of *The Black Dwarf* and *A Legend of Montrose*, published by Messrs. A. & C. Black, are quite as good, in fact rather better, but they are badly reproduced. Some of the explanations in the glossary are not too accurate.

THE *School Calendar* of Messrs. Whittaker has been improved. Mr. Storr's preface is always interesting.

AMONG the reprints on our table are two volumes of "The Golden Treasury Series": Mr. Colvin's excellent *Selection from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor*, and Mr. S. L. Poole's interesting *Speeches and Table Talk of the Prophet Mohammad*.—Mr. Heywood has sent us four handsome volumes of his new and welcome edition of Edwin Waugh's works: *Besom Ben Stories*, two series of *Tufts of Heather*, and *The Chimney Corner*.

We have on our table *The Health-Resort of Franzensbad, Bohemia* (Zurich, Orell & Füssli).—*London Chamber of Arbitration*, by M. Shearman and T. W. Haycraft (E. Wilson).—*Horace's Satires, I.*, with translation by E. R. Wharton (Parker).—*German Historical Reading Book*, by H. S. Beresford-Webb (Percival).—*The Eighth Book of Thucydides*, edited, with Introduction, by T. G. Tucker (Macmillan).—*The Theory and Practice of Handwriting*, by J. Jackson (Low).—*Odd Ways in Olden Days down West*, by Vic (Birmingham, Hudson & Son).—*The Economic Journal*, edited by F. Y. Edgeworth, Vol. II. (Macmillan).—*The Problem of Reality*, by E. B. Bax (Sonnenschein).—*List of the Batrachia in the Indian Museum*, by W. L. Sclater (The Indian Museum).—*The Duchess of Berry and the Court of Louis XVIII.*, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, translated by E. G. Martin (Hutchinson).—*Animals' Rights*, by H. S. Salt (Bell).—*The Dream of an Englishman*, by A. Bennett (Simpkin).—*Shall Girls Propose?* by a "Speculative Bachelor" (Gay & Bird).—*The Golden Bottle*, by I. Donnelly (Low).—*Pueris Reverentia* (Simpkin).—*Baby John*, by the Author of 'Tip-Cat' (Chambers).—*As the Angels* (Stock).—*In the Queen's Nave*, by Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., and J. Leyland (Griffith & Farran).—*Faithful to the Last*, by L. Fox (Digby & Long).—*Poems and Prose*, by J. Christie (Auckland, N.Z., Bowring & Lusher).—*Shakespeare's The Tempest*, edited by T. Page (Moffatt & Paige).—*The Song of America and Columbus*, by K. Cornwallis (New York, 'Daily Investigator' Office).—*Tan-hüser*, by R. M. Fullarton (Blackwood).—*A Rhyming Record of English History, and other Poems*, by L. B. M. Collings (Digby & Long).—*Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Magadha and in Ceylon*, by R. S. Copleston, D.D. (Longmans).—*Religious Thought in Old English Verse*, by the Rev. C. J. Abbey (Low).—*The Night and Day of a Soul, and other Poems*, by S. Harden ('Labour News' Office).—*The Nature and Elements of Poetry*, by E. C. Stedman (Cassell).—*Les Aventures de la Princesse Soudari*, by M. Summer (Paris, Lemerre),

—*L'Amour dans la Mort*, by M. Drack (Paris, Lévy).—*Sur la Vie*, by L. Bernard-Drack (Paris, Lévy).—*La Morale du Cœur, Étude d'Ames modernes*, by Jules A. des Rotours (Paris, Perrin).—and *Nel Presente e nel Passato*, by G. Negri (Milan, Hoepli).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Addis's (W. E.) Christianity and the Roman Empire, 3/6 cl.
Farrar's (F. W.) The First Book of Kings, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Jeffrey's (Rev. R. T.) Visits to Calvary, a Series of Sacramental Meditations, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Macdonald's (Rev. J.) Religion and Myth, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Maguth's (Rev. S. S.) The Fall of Adam, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 32/ Price's (Rev. A. C.) Fifty Sermons, Vol. 10, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Ramsey's (W. M.) The Church in the Roman Empire before A.D. 170, 8vo. 12/ cl.

Fine Art.

Low (D. A.) and Bevis's (A. W.) A Manual of Machine Drawing and Design, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Poetry.

Dryden's (J.) Poetical Works, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Johnson's (R. W.) The Winter Hour, and other Poems, 5/ cl.
Nation's (W. H. C.) Prickly Pear Blossoms (Poems), 5/ cl.

Political Economy.

Bushill's (T. W.) Profit Sharing and the Labour Question, 2/6 History and Biography.

Agassiz (Louis), his Life and Work, by C. F. Holder, 5/ cl.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited, with Introduction, by M. Morris, globe 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Froude's (J. A.) History of England, Vols. 1 and 2, 3/6 each.
Morfill's (W. R.) Poland, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (Story of the Nations).
Recollections of an Egyptian Princess, by her English Governess, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Robinson's (J. R.) The Princely Chandos, a Memoir of J. Brydges, illustrated, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Davis's (Lieut. F. J.) Over the Waters, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Stanley's (H. M.) In Darkest Africa, Popular Edition, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Philology.

Æschylus's Orestes, translated into English Prose by L. Campbell, with Introduction, cr. 8vo. 5/ buckram.
Cicero de Oratore, Book 1, translated into English, with Introduction, by E. N. P. Moor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 buckram.
Demosthenes's Oration upon the Crown, translated by Henry, Lord Brougham, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

Brain, a Journal of Neurology, Vol. 15, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Fenwick's (R. H.) Cardinal Symptoms of Urinary Disease, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Gadd's (W. L.) Soap Manufacture, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Kayer's (E.) Text-Book of Comparative Geology, translated and edited by P. Lake, illustrated, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Miner's (H. S.) Orchids, the Royal Family of Plants, with illustrations from Nature, folio, 52/6 cl.
Sheldon's (Prof. J. P.) British Dairying, a Handy Volume on the Work of the Dairy Farm, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Simpson's (J.) The Wild Rabbit in a New Aspect, or Rabbit Warrens that Pay, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Treatise (A.) on Human Anatomy, by Various Authors, edited by H. Morris, royal 8vo. 40/ cl.

General Literature.

Burdett's (H. C.) Official Intelligence, 1893, 4to. 42/ cl.
Carlyle's (T.) Sartor Resartus and Latter-Day Pamphlets, Half-Crown Edition, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Fawcett's (R.) An Heir to Millions, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Foot's (K. B.) The Rovings of a Restless Boy, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Francillon's (R. E.) "Ropes of Sand," a Novel, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Harley's (C.) The Shadow of a Song, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Holdsworth's (A. E.) Spindles and Oars, or Chronicles Skyrre, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Pages (into Sir G. E.), Some Lectures by, edited from MSS. by a Memoir by C. E. Paget, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Peach's (R. E. M.) Street Lore of Bath, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Russell's (W. C.) The Tragedy of Ida Noble, illustrated by E. Hopkins, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Townsend's (M. E.) Great Characters of Fiction, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Walsh's (W. S.) Handy Book of Literary Curiosities, 12/6 cl.
Walters's (F.) Studies of some of Robert Browning's Poems, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Winter's (J. S.) Cavalry Life, 12mo. 2/6 limp cl.; Regimental Legends, 12mo. 2/6 limp cl.
Young Squire (The), by Borderer, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Revue internationale de Théologie, Vol. 1, 1893, 12m. 80.
Schulte (A.): Die koptische Uebersetzung der vier grossen Propheten, 3m.

Drama.

Doumic (R.): De Scribe à Ibsen, 3fr. 50.
Maupassant (G. de): La Paix du Ménage, 3fr. 50.
History and Biography.
Bienenstein (A.): Die Grenzen d. lettischen Volksstammes in der Gegenwart u. im 13 Jahrh., 17m. 50.
Broc (Vicente de): Adélaïde de Kerjean, Marquise de Falaiseau, 7fr. 50.
Fontes Rerum Byzantinorum, acc. W. Regel, Vol. 1, Part 1, 3m. 25.
Housaye (H.): 1815, 7fr. 50.
Jordan (E.): Les Registres de Clément IV., 1265-1268, Part 1, 8fr. 40.
Lockroy (E.): Une Mission en Vendée, 1793, 3fr. 50.
Welschinger (H.): Le Maréchal Ney, 8fr.

Geography and Travel.

Frisch (R. J.): Topographie militaire de la Haute-Alsace, 2fr.
Michelet (J.): Sur les Chemins de l'Europe, 3fr. 50.
Schrenck (L. v.): Reisen u. Forschungen im Amur-Lande in den J. 1854-6, Suppl. to Vol. 3, Part 1, 6m. 15.

Bibliography.

Delalain (P.): Galliot du Pré, Librairie parisien (1512 à 1560), 2 parts, 4fr.
Livres (Les) en 1889-92, 8 vols. 40fr.

Science.

Oustalet (É.): La Protection des Oiseaux, 2fr.

General Literature.

Béranger (H.): L'Effort, 3fr. 50.

'SCANDAL ABOUT QUEEN ELIZABETH.'

MR. GAIRDNER has easily persuaded me, thanks to his discovery of Mr. Froude's mis-translation, that we can no longer argue on the dates in De Quadra's letter as printed by Mr. Froude. I also partly misunderstood some remarks in Mr. Gairdner's article in the *Historical Review*. Thanks to his recent examination of De Quadra's letter, I have been able to rewrite my introduction to 'Kenilworth.' I take it for granted that it is Mr. Froude's translation, not his "transcript," which is wrong, though this is a point which should be examined. I could only argue on the materials before me, and I came to the same obvious and natural conclusion about the dates as Mr. Rye. As to the second part of my contest with Mr. Gairdner—the omission of facts: as Mr. Gairdner takes the view of the facts which he explained last week, they were to him unessential and might be omitted. His second letter, however, is not so convincing to me as his first. I think it very important that Cecil, however biased by political sulks, had really that to say (as to De Quadra) which he dared not write. Mr. Labouchere may justly resent being compared to Cecil, but that is not my affair. Again, Jones told Throckmorton that Elizabeth spoke to him of an "attempt" at Lady Dudley's house. The report of the coroner's jury and the books of the Privy Council are not to be found, I understand; Elizabeth is the only person who speaks of this "attempt."

So some attempt is admitted, as Mr. Froude says. I think this fact essential in a statement of the whole case. Mr. Gairdner only remarks, "The report may have been coloured by the heated imagination of the secretary [Jones], whose head was filled with Parisian rumours, and whose credulity had moved the queen to uncontrollable laughter." The "rumours" were no less current in England than in Paris. That Elizabeth, in an awkward position, giggled like the jilt she was is no argument. Jones reported that he did not believe in her marrying Dudley. I see no sign of Jones's heated imagination. I have no means of ascertaining whether or not "the MS. has been misread." Thus Mr. Gairdner and I differ as to whether a certain fact is essential to a thorough understanding of the problem.

Take the affair as it stands. For a year and a half Elizabeth is at least trifling with the feelings of a notoriously unscrupulous married man. As to his wife's feelings, we know that she prayed God to keep her from despair. On August 3rd, 1560, Elizabeth says she will marry the Archduke. On an undetermined date, not earlier than September 8th or 9th, 1560, she says she will not marry. On the same day Cecil tells De Quadra of the intended murder. Next day Elizabeth, who has been moping and keeping the house, goes out hunting, and on her return cannot hold her tongue about her rival's death.

Her announcement that she means to jilt the Archduke is uttered the day before she announces the death which makes her married lover a free man. Her ministers at home, her ambassadors abroad, are in dudgeon and distress. She speaks of an attempt at her rival's house, which is otherwise wholly unknown.

I do not believe that all this means guilt. I do say that the woman who acted thus was not "a thing enskied and sainted," into whose pure presence Mary Stuart might not come.

I have only to add that I used the term "conspiracy," as I wrote, "in an innocent and Thackerayan sense." Mr. Gairdner has proved

that about the dates in De Quadra's letter we know less than I had imagined. We only know that Elizabeth revoked her promise to marry the Archduke the day before she announced the death which set Leicester free. About the importance of Cecil's letters, Jones's mission, and so forth, I fear that I must differ from Mr. Gairdner: it is a question of opinion. It would, however, be ungenerous not to admit that on the main point, the dates, Mr. Gairdner's opinion has been fully justified, and thus history benefits by my unwarranted incursion.

A. LANG.

M. HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE.

ON the 10th of last December we had the satisfaction of announcing that M. Taine's health had improved. It was then hoped by himself as well as by his friends that he would live to finish his great history of modern France. Not more than a chapter of the concluding volume remained to be written. When he had accomplished the task to which he had devoted the best years of his life, he purposed writing a philosophical work on 'The Will,' and such a work would, in his opinion, terminate and crown his labours both in literature and philosophy.

Taine's own expectation that he would survive to execute what he had contemplated had grown feeble year after year. He had long been a sufferer from diabetes—a malady of which the progress may be arrested, but which in the most favourable circumstances drains and debilitates the system, sapping the springs of life and rendering existence irksome. A few years ago he wrote to an English friend stating that, while he could still labour at the task to which he had devoted himself, he found the toil growing heavier day by day, and the prospect for the future becoming gloomier. Every morning he saw before his eyes a menacing shape which grew more distinct in outline and greater in form, and that shape was Death.

Despite his physical ailment he persisted in his literary toil, and none who read the pages which he penned could suspect from them that they had proceeded from one whose physical powers were failing. Taine's achievement was a conquest of the will and the brain over the flesh, and it is probable that his sustained efforts shortened his days. The body succumbed at last—not too soon for fame, but far too soon for the literature of France, of which Taine had risen to be the chief. At two o'clock in the afternoon of last Sunday the end came suddenly, after an increase of illness which the skill of the best physicians of the day was unable to arrest.

Hippolyte Adolphe Taine was in his sixty-fifth year when he died. He was born at Vouziers, a small town on the border of Champagne and Ardennes, on the 21st of April, 1828. The woods and meadows near Vouziers gave him a liking for woods and meadows which he retained through life. Sometimes, in later years, he would leave his home in Paris and spend weeks in meditation in the Forest of Fontainebleau; and his country seat at Menthon Saint Bernard, on the Lake of Annecy, was dear to him for the views of meadow and wooded mountain which he obtained from it.

Left fatherless when a lad of thirteen, he and two sisters were reared with all the devotion which a French mother delights to display towards her children. His father, whose profession corresponded to that of a solicitor in this country, had taught him Latin; an uncle, who had returned from America after a residence there, taught him English; and when he was put to school at what is now known as the Condorcet Lyceum, he had more acquired knowledge than his comrades, as well as abilities such as few of them were blessed with. He distinguished himself above all his fellows at the Paris public schools by carrying off the first prize for the Latin essay in 1847. Afterwards he success-

fully passed through the examination for the Normal School, and he was a pupil there when others who have made their mark in France were "normaliens," among them being Prevost Paradol, Edmond About, J. J. Weiss, and M. Sarcy. He was diligent in learning. His natural capacity was such that he could prepare his lessons for five weeks in one, and he devoted the leisure thus gained to the studies in which he took an interest. In his schoolboy days he was forbidden to read works of fiction, while permitted to read any English book. His uncle had brought from America a number of English works, and these were devoured by the young Taine, and the intimate knowledge of them which he then acquired stood him in good stead when he came to treat the literature of England. At the Normal School he added an acquaintance with German and German classics to his other accomplishments. In addition to familiarity with the masterpieces of Greece and Rome, he had a thorough understanding of the great writers in English and German, in Spanish and Italian, as well as of those who had formed the noble literature of his own country.

His advancement in the world was marred by too strong a liking for philosophical ideas which did not harmonize with those of his teachers, and by theological views which were accounted unorthodox. The prizes awarded to other distinguished pupils of the Normal School were withheld from him, and, after being the victim of indignities which disgraced those who inflicted them, he resolved to abandon the profession of teaching and to give himself up to the cultivation of literature. On taking the degree of Doctor of Letters in 1853, he displayed his literary leanings in a way for which there was no precedent. His thesis was Fontaine's 'Fables,' and it was the vehicle for giving to the world a new method of criticism. He repeated the experiment when competing for the prize on Livy which was offered in 1854 by the French Academy. His essay was the best among those sent in, yet the prize was withheld because, as Villemain reported, it "was deficient in gravity and in a proper degree of admiration for the splendid name and imposing genius of him whom he had to criticize." The essay was rewritten and received the first prize the following year, when Villemain wrote: "The young and clever man of learning, the victor in this contest, has produced a fragment of history as well as a piece of criticism." The Academicians were startled when they read the short preface which was prefixed to the published version of the 'Essay on Livy.' It was to the effect that Spinoza considered man's place in nature to be that of a part in a whole, and not of an empire within an empire; that man's inner being was subject to laws as well as the external world; and that a dominant faculty, a ruling principle, regulates human thought, and imparts an irresistible and inevitable impulse to the human machine. Taine considered that in writing the 'Essay' he had established his case. Such is in essence, and at the outset, the theory of criticism and philosophy which Taine applied in all his works, whether these were essays on a literary topic, an essay on art, an exposition of philosophy, a book of travel, or a history.

This is not the place for dealing with the system which appeared under many manifestations. It is sufficient to remark that the fame of the system-maker rests upon the fascination of the writings in which it is set forth rather than upon the system itself, and that even if he had never mooted one, his eminence as a master of the pen would have been indisputable.

As a young man Taine's means were small, and he had to write for a livelihood. His health gave way while he was still struggling; an affection of the throat made him seek alleviation from the waters of Eaux Bonnes, and during

his sojourn in the Pyrenees he wrote a book which made his name known to that large class which enjoys picturesque writing, and is indifferent to theories of criticism or philosophy. In 1861 he visited England with a view to studying the land and people, and reading in the British Museum. M. Guizot, whose acquaintance he had made and whose friendship he had acquired, gave him introductions by which he benefited. One result was his admission to the Athenæum Club as an honorary member, an opportunity being thus afforded for viewing English life under conditions which were entirely new to him. His 'Notes on England' show how greatly he was impressed with what he saw, and how much he had profited by his experience. A still more profound impression was made by Oxford. Some of the pleasantest pages which he has penned are devoted to eulogizing that ancient university. He maintained in writing and in private talk that the ideal life for a scholar who loved the beautiful in nature, and appreciated the treasures of erudition that are stored in a library, was to be found in Oxford.

The 'History of English Literature' and 'Notes on England' were the results of his visits to this country. Both have been translated into English; both have become popular, and they have made Taine's name a household word among us. Both Oxford and Cambridge have recognized his merits as a scholar and man of letters by conferring upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1878 he was elected a member of the French Academy.

Those who never made Taine's personal acquaintance must judge him by his writings, and the verdict cannot be other than in his favour. He was a master of the literary art. A vein of poetry ran through his nature, and many a passage is vivid with imagery as apt as it is splendid. He has been blamed for over-doing quotation in his history of modern France. He readily admitted the charge, but he urged in his defence that if he did not cite his authorities in their very words his statements would not be credited. His desire was to establish the truth, and he had to dismiss as legends or pure myths many statements which passed current as authentic. Few men have been more amenable to reason. He would bow his head in the presence of a fact, the aim of his life, indeed the desire of his soul, being to substitute the reign of fact in literature for that of mere illusion. Those who have been most intimate with him entertain the highest respect for his aims and the profoundest esteem for his character. A simpler or less selfish nature is not to be found in the ranks of great writers. He had an aversion to parade and ostentation. His tastes were as simple as those of an anchorite, and if he deserved any reproach it was that of working too hard and enjoying life too little. Yet for him research was enjoyment. The one great English writer with whom he had much in common was Edward Gibbon. Another great English writer for whom he had an intense admiration as an orator and an historian was Macaulay; but Macaulay was much more a man of the world than Taine, and he was an ardent politician, which Taine could not become.

Among Taine's works which had the popularity and charm of the 'Journey to the Pyrenees' and the 'Notes on England' was a 'Journey to Italy.' The outbreak of the Franco-German war hindered the production of another which might have been as interesting and instructive as any of the others. He had planned a journey through Germany, and he had spent a short time in Munich when war was declared, and then his purpose had to be abandoned. The later years of his life were spent, as has been already said, upon the work on modern France which will remain his monument, despite the broken column in the shape of an unwritten chapter. His life was

that of a man who lives to write and whose joys, apart from his books, are found in his domestic circle. A marriage in 1868 to Mlle. Denuelle, the only child of a decorative architect of great talent, increased his happiness and lightened his labours, his wife not only sympathizing in his literary pursuits, but aiding him as efficiently as any private secretary. A son and daughter as well as a widow mourn his loss, and their grief is shared by multitudes throughout the world.

MR. LECKY ON THE EARL OF WHARTON.

In Mr. Lecky's valuable 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century' there are two statements impugning the character of Thomas, Earl of Wharton, a man who, I think, more than any other chief of the Whig party during the reigns of William III. and Anne, deserved the title of leader; and in my opinion these attacks can hardly be justified by evidence. At p. 147 of vol. i. (edition 1888) Mr. Lecky says:—

"The queen in the beginning of 1714 had a very dangerous illness, and it was certain her life could not be greatly prolonged. 'If in this life only they have hope,' said Wharton with his usual profane wit, pointing in turn to the queen and to the ministers, 'they are of all men the most wretched.'"

For this alleged speech no reference is given in the foot-notes. Now if we turn to the 'Letters and Correspondence of Lord Bolingbroke,' vol. iv. p. 443 (edition 1798), we shall find that on the 25th of January, 1714, that peer, then Secretary of State, writing to his Tory friend Lord Anglesey on the same subject, thus expressed himself:—

"She has but one life, and whenever that drops, if the Church interest is broke, without concert, without confidence, without order, we are of all men the most miserable."

In my researches on the life and speeches of Wharton I have met with nothing in contemporary or any other materials showing that he ever spoke in the manner stated by Mr. Lecky; but if he really did so, it is an extraordinary coincidence that, at about the same time, his great Tory opponent in the House of Lords should have made use in political correspondence of exactly the same passage of Scripture. But I further demur to the style in which Mr. Lecky enhances his supposed point against Wharton by associating with it the suggestion as to "his usual profane wit." So far as I have collected credible records regarding the religious tenets of Wharton and the language in which he expressed them, the result has been to impress on my mind the wonderfully broad, Christian, and tolerant views which he held. Bred and trained as a Dissenter, he joined, when of age, the Low Church party of the Establishment, and in the reign of Anne was looked upon by clergymen and laymen alike as its chief political pillar. But so far from scouting the interest of the Presbyterians—as was done under similar conditions by his Tory rivals Harley and Bolingbroke, both of whom were reared in that faith—Wharton generously took every occasion to promote the well-being of the Dissenters, and their harmony with the Church of England. Of this a notable instance is the speech he made against that famous Occasional Conformity Bill brought in by the High Church faction at the beginning of the reign, which was thrown out more than once, and mainly by his efforts. That it was he, and not the lawyer Somers, who was the life and soul of the Low Church party must, I think, be apparent to every impartial student of those times.

The second statement of Mr. Lecky to which I take exception is also connected with the religious misconduct that has been so commonly and so recklessly imputed to Wharton by his political opponents; but it is, in nature, far more grave than the first. In vol. ii. at p. 407 (same edition) Mr. Lecky thus refers to Dr. Owen Lloyd, of Trinity College, Dublin:—

"He married a cast-off mistress of Wharton, who endeavoured to reward him by making him Bishop of Cork, but the queen, on the remonstrance of the English archbishops, refused her consent."

The authority for this charge is given as vol. ii. p. 192 of the 'History of the Church of Ireland,' by Dr. Richard Mant, Bishop of Down and Connor; and on reference to that work it will be found that these events are supposed to have occurred in the years 1709 and 1710, when Wharton was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is also stated by Dr. Mant that on the interposition of the archbishops the queen gave the bishopric of Cork to Dr. Brown, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, instead of to Dr. Lloyd; and for the whole business the writer gives as his authority "Swift's 'Character of the Earl of Wharton,' Works, vol. iii. 314, 315." This was a pamphlet published anonymously by Swift early in December, 1710, when the Whig ministers had fallen, and their leaders were systematically assailed by the members of the new Tory cabinet of Harley and St. John with every species of libel and calumny at the hands of their hired agents. It was entitled 'A Short Character of His Ex. T. E. of W. L.L. of I., with an Account of some smaller facts during his Government which will not be put into the Articles of Impeachment.' In explanation of this title it is to be noted that the earliest design of the Tory ministers was to make use of their power to impeach their greatest and deadliest enemy; but the scheme soon fell through. Why, however, does Mr. Lecky give as his sole authority for his accusation of Wharton the name of Dr. Mant, who was not a contemporary witness at all, but wrote his work as late as 1840? Again, why do both he and Dr. Mant suppress the fact that, on the recommendation of Wharton, Dr. Lloyd was actually made a dean? From the admission of Swift himself we learn this fact; and from 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Hiberniæ,' vol. iii. p. 254 (edition 1849), we find that on February 28th, 1709/10, the doctor was presented to the deanery of Connor; that on July 22nd he was instituted; and that he did not leave it till his death, which happened in 1738 or 1743. Apparently, if the statements of Swift, Dr. Mant, and Mr. Lecky be correct, we are to believe that the English archbishops Tenison and Sharp, men of the highest character, considered Dr. Lloyd, with his reported conduct, quite good enough for a dean, but hardly of sufficient piety for a bishop! But as to the imputed facts, there is no contemporary evidence, so far as I am aware, to corroborate in the slightest degree the charge of Swift that the wife of Dr. Lloyd was such as described; or that Wharton ever preferred him in the Church for any sort of profligate act, or ever proposed him at all for a bishopric; or that, from the commencement to the end of his career, he had the smallest stain on his character. Why Dr. Mant should have been so ready, on such worthless evidence as that of Swift (a man notorious for his love of deceit), to take away the good name of a former dean of his own diocese, I cannot imagine. Owing to the personal animus Swift was known to bear against Wharton—arising chiefly from that peer having refused to promote him, or to appoint him his principal chaplain in Ireland, for at that time Swift was an ardent Whig—the assertions of the latter are utterly incredible. In the *Examiner* of November 30th, 1710, and just before the appearance of the 'Short Character,' he had anonymously poured a shower of mud on Wharton and his Whig colleagues, accusing him of nearly every crime under the sun; and the pamphlet was a continuation of the same attack. But in the pamphlet a new vein of aspersion was opened; and this was in the form of an abominable slander of the beautiful and accomplished Lady Wharton, who, during the vice-royalty, had shown much graceful hospitality, which Swift himself had experienced.

If it were only for his personal hatred of

Wharton and for his political feelings as a renegade, I contend that the charges of Swift should be set aside altogether; but I have yet a third strong reason to adduce for this course. In the 'Essay on the Earlier Part of the Life of Swift,' by Dr. John Barrett, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (1808), we find from the authentic records of that university that on November 30th, 1688, when Swift, who was then one of its graduates, had just completed his twenty-first year, he, with another named Sergeant, was compelled on bended knees, in public hall, to ask pardon of the junior dean for gross misbehaviour towards him. And this punishment, with temporary suspension of degree, was actually carried out. But who was this junior dean? Why, no other than Dr. Owen Lloyd, the very man whom the virulent culprit, twenty-two years later, was to accuse of procuring a deanery by marrying a cast-off mistress of Wharton! Can evidence of venomous motive on the part of Swift in writing this painful passage, reflecting on Dr. Lloyd and Wharton, be more complete? Judging from my own experience, I am afraid that any student who accepts the statements of Swift, regarding either his own life or the doings of those whom he knew, without verification, will be greatly deceived.

In conclusion (and here I am not at all alluding to the able and exhaustive history of Mr. Lecky, which practically bears on a later period), I venture to express a hope that the characters of Wharton, Marlborough, and all their great Whig associates during those vital Revolution times extending from Charles II. to Anne will, sooner or later, receive justice, not only against the attacks of open Tories, but also against the more insidious ones of professed Whigs. To enlarge on these last and their parodies of history, by which, mainly through fouling their own nest, they have acquired reputation and fortune, is not my present purpose. I should be extremely sorry if anything in this letter should lead Mr. Lecky to think that I am striving to lower a genuine historian like him to their dishonest level.

ARTHUR PARNELL.

CAMDEN'S 'BRITANNIA.'

I SEE that a reprint of Camden's 'Britannia' is to appear unrevised; it is, however, to be hoped that some correction will be given of palpable errors. Camden is universally respected as the true founder of English archaeology, but he was sadly handicapped in dealing with such Roman sites as were then unidentified, for in the absence of direct evidence he had to guess; and this is sadly shown in his treatment of Watling Street through East Kent. The easily accessible Antonine Itineraries define the stages thus: 1, Portus Dubris; 2, Durovernum; 3, Durolevum; 4, Durobrivæ; 5, Vagniacæ; thus conducting us to the river Darenth or Dart. Taking them in due order, 1 is Dover; 2, Canterbury; 3 is marked by Ospringe, near Faversham; 4 is Rochester; 5, Southfleet, near South Darenth. Camden could not foresee the discoveries made since his time on the sites of Nos. 3 and 5, so he mutilated the direct course of Watling Street, as now shown on the Ordnance Survey, and produced a zigzag, something in the shape of the letter M or W inverted, thus: Canterbury, Lenham, Rochester, Maidstone, wholly regardless of the true mileages as laid down in the Iters.

The great reputation of Camden's name has unduly influenced certain worthy citizens of the last-named town who have no leisure for independent research; so I learn that the Corporation of Maidstone cling to the fond delusion that they occupy the site of Vagniacæ, which is a physical impossibility.

A. HALL.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

AMONG the books promised by the Clarendon Press are: 'The Book of Enoch,' translated, with introduction and notes, by Mr. R. H. Charles,—the fourth part of the edition of St. Jerome's translation of the New Testament, edited by the Bishop of Salisbury and Mr. White,—Part II. of the 'Concordance to the Septuagint,' by the late Dr. Hatch and Mr. Redpath,—Part I. of 'The Peshito Version of the Gospels,' edited by Mr. Gwilliam,—'Legenda Anglie,' edited by Dr. Horstmann,—an edition of 'The Homeric Hymns,' edited by the late Prof. Goodwin and Mr. T. W. Allen,—the Greek text of the 'Republic,' edited, with prolegomena, &c., by Prof. Jowett and Prof. Lewis Campbell,—'The Dialects of Greece,' by Dr. Weir Smyth,—Thucydides, Book I., edited by Mr. W. H. Forbes,—'Philonis Judæi de Vita Contemplativa,' edited by Mr. F. C. Conybeare,—'A Selection of Translations from English into Latin,' edited by Prof. G. G. Ramsay,—Part X. of Dr. Payne Smith's 'Thesaurus Syriacus,'—Part II. of Prof. Ethé's 'Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu MSS. in the Bodleian Library,'—a 'Catalogue of the Armenian MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' by Dr. Baronian,—'A Facsimile Reproduction of the Ancient MS. of the Yasna, with its Pahlavi Translation, A.D. 1323, in the Bodleian,'—'The Four Hundred Quatrains,' Tamil text, with translation, concordance, &c., by G. U. Pope, D.D.,—'A Burmese Reading Book,' by Mr. R. St. John,—'Museum Oxoniense: Catalogue of the Greek Vases in the Ashmolean Museum,' by Prof. Percy Gardner,—'Co-operative Production,' by Mr. Benjamin Jones,—Mr. Macray's 'Catalogue of the Rawlinson MSS. (D),'—'A Primer of Italian Literature,' by Mr. F. J. Snell,—Schiller's 'Maria Stuart,' edited by Dr. Buchheim,—'The Universities of the Middle Ages,' by Mr. Rashdall,—'Memoirs of Lieut.-General Edmund Ludlow,' edited by Mr. Firth,—'Wadham College, Oxford: its Foundation, Architecture, and History,' by Mr. T. G. Jackson,—'Selections from the Whiteford Papers,' by Mr. Hewins,—'The Landnáma-Bóc,' edited by the late Mr. Vigfusson and Mr. York Powell,—the fourth volume of Prof. Freeman's 'History of Sicily,'—'Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Early Roman Empire,' by Mr. McN. Rushforth,—'Life and Letters of Sir Philip Sidney,' by Dr. Flügel,—'Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' Part IV. Section II., edited by Prof. Toller,—Part VII. of the 'New English Dictionary,' edited by Dr. Murray; and Vol. III. Part II., edited by Mr. Bradley,—an edition of Chaucer, by Mr. Skeat,—'Selected Works of Sir Thomas Browne,' by Dr. Greenhill,—Vol. II. of Mr. Craik's 'Selections from Swift,'—Locke's 'Essay concerning Human Understanding,' edited by Prof. Fraser,—in the Second Series of 'Sacred Books of the East': Vol. XXXVI., 'Milinda,' translated by Mr. Rhys Davids, Part II.; Vol. XXXVIII., 'Vedānta-Sūtras,' translated by Mr. Thibaut, Part II.; Vol. XLI., 'The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,' translated by Dr. Eggeling, Part III.; and Vol. XLII., 'The Buddha Karita,' translated by Prof. Cowell,—and in the 'Anecdota Oxoniensis': Firdausi's 'Yūsuf and Zalikha,' edited by Prof. Ethé; 'English Charters and Deeds,' edited by Prof. Napier and Mr. W. H. Stevenson; 'Fragment of an Old-Irish Treatise on the Psalms,' edited by Prof. Kuno Meyer; 'The Elucidarium,' edited by Prof. Rhys and Mr. Jones; and Bale's 'Index Britannicæ Scripturæ,' edited by Mr. R. L. Poole. The press also promises some volumes of the series of 'Rulers of India,' beginning with Mr. Poole's 'Aurangzib.'

Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s new announcements consist of 'Island Nights' Entertainments,' by Mr. R. L. Stevenson, containing 'The Beach of

Falesà,' 'The Bottle Imp,' and 'The Isle of Voices,'—'Tiny Luttrell,' by Mr. E. W. Hornung,—'The Shadow of a Song,' a novel, by Cecil Harley,—new editions of 'A Modern Dick Whittington,' by Mr. James Payn, and 'The Snare of the Fowler,' by Mrs. Alexander,—'The Rovings of a Restless Boy,' by Katharine B. Foot,—'Scarabeus: the Story of an African Beetle,' by the Marquise Clara Lanza and Mr. J. C. Harvey,—'The Highway of Letters,' by Mr. Thomas Archer,—'Agrarian Tenure,' by the Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.,—'Dulce Domum: Rhymes and Songs for Children,' edited by Mr. John Farmer,—'The Universal Atlas,' with 117 pages of maps and a complete index to over 125,000 names,—'Cassell's History of England,' with illustrations specially executed for this edition, Vol. VI.,—a new edition of Prof. Miall's 'Object Lessons from Nature, for the Use of Schools,' 2 vols.,—'John Drummond Fraser: a Story of Jesuit Intrigue in the Church of England,' by Philalethes,—and 'Cassell's Pocket Guide to Europe,' new edition for 1893.

Messrs. Griffin & Co. will publish 'A Literary History of Early Christianity,' by the Rev. C. T. Cruttwell.

Messrs. Bemrose & Sons have in preparation 'The Birds of Derbyshire,' by Mr. F. B. Whitlock and Mr. A. S. Hutchinson,—and 'The Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent,' by the Rev. S. W. Hutchinson.

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier promise 'Bunyan's Characters,' by Dr. A. Whyte,—'The Larger Christ,' and a companion volume, 'The Call of the Cross,' both by Dr. G. D. Herron,—'Elton Hazlewood: a Memoir, by his Friend Henry Vane,' by F. G. Scott,—'Sister Constance,' by Kate Fitzgerald,—four new volumes of 'Oliphant's Pocket Novels,' entitled 'Sidney's Inheritance,' by Miss M. S. Hancock; 'Euphie Lyn; or, the Fishers of Old Inweerie,' by Mrs. J. K. Lawson; 'Fishin' Jimmy, and other Stories,' by Miss A. T. Slosson and Miss I. Clark; and 'Mr. Mackenzie's Wedding,' by Miss J. H. Jamieson,—a new volume of their 'Popular Shilling Series,'—and six new sixpenny books for the young.

ENGLISH AUTHORS AND AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

Authors' Club, March 6, 1893.

THE unprincipled ways of American publishers have long furnished themes for bitter complaint: for in truth the men have gambled with conscience. But to-day the cheerful task is mine to bear witness to the honour and honesty practised by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

Ten years ago was published here 'The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington,' which ran through several editions in two-volume form, and later was issued in one volume. The biography was unprotected in the United States. Last December the American publishers named brought out a handsomely illustrated edition, in two volumes, at three dollars fifty cents. On setting forth my claims for payment they have sent me an account of sales, with a cheque for royalties at thirty-five cents a copy. This act I think merits public acknowledgment.

FITZGERALD MOLLOY.

BECKE'S AND TAVERNER'S BIBLES.

Huddersfield, March 4, 1893.

I HAVE always found that everything stated as a fact by Mr. Roberts, of Boston, may be relied on. Unfortunately I do not always agree with him in opinion.

It is true that in the first edition of 'Old Bibles,' published in the year 1876, I classed Becke's Bible of 1549 as an edition of Taverner. Subsequently I found it to be substantially a Matthew, and made the correction in the edition of 1888.

I also said that some of Becke's notes were to be found in no other Bible. Within the

last few months I have discovered that these notes are all copied from a 12mo. New Testament of 1548.

Mr. Roberts truly says that a flood of light has been cast on the subject since the dark ages.
J. R. DORE.

THE ROLLS OF THE KING'S COURT UNDER RICHARD I.

THE Pipe Roll Society is to be congratulated upon the achievement of one more of the objects for which it was originally founded. The prospectus of the Society, dated in 1883, distinctly provided for the inclusion within the Society's scheme of "all unprinted national records that are extant prior to the year A.D. 1200," with special reference to the "odd membranes of the class known as the Rotuli Curie Regis of the reign of Richard I." It really matters very little whether the few records of the twelfth century which have survived besides the Pipe Rolls are printed at the beginning or end of the series, and most people will agree with the wisdom of the late Mr. Walford Selby's proposal to vary the somewhat monotonous succession of the thirty Pipe Rolls which remained to be dealt with by the judicious interspersal of these unique fragments throughout the series. This proposal caused some opposition at the time on the part of zealous students of mediæval finance, but the first departure, in the shape of Mr. Horace Round's brilliant edition of the 'Ancient Charters,' has proved to be even more acceptable than the famous Pipe Rolls of 1166 and 1168, whilst we can confidently predict an equally warm recognition of the Society's enterprise in connexion with the future publication of the series of twelfth century fines.

Of the present volume it is literally impossible to speak with anything but praise. The transcripts and the sub-editing are as excellent as usual, and the index is very different from the faulty productions of the early days of the Society, thanks to the great care of the learned director, Mr. Trice Martin. But, of course, the feature of the work is Prof. Maitland's admirable introduction. Seldom, we imagine, has a space of some twenty pages been occupied by a more learned and practical demonstration of the nature of the text. To begin with, we have a complete inventory of the surviving Rotuli Curie Regis of the twelfth century, from which we learn that about half have been printed in the well-known edition of Sir Francis Palgrave, while the remaining half are to be dealt with in the present volume and in another that will succeed it. We may add that extracts from many of these rolls, both printed and unprinted, have already been published in the old Record collection known as 'Placitorum Abbreviatio.'

After this general description of the records Prof. Maitland grapples with the very difficult task of assigning approximate dates to these undated fragments. Such a task is usually both a hazardous and an ungrateful one, but we have a strong conviction that Prof. Maitland's patient researches amongst the Pipe Rolls and acute deductions have practically solved the uncertainty which has prevailed on this point, chiefly owing to the misleading statements of the compiler of the *Abbreviatio* herein. The first of the three rolls printed in this volume can be dated with some confidence by the light of contemporary historical events. Prof. Maitland assigns it approximately to Trinity term of the year 1194, and apparently with good reason. The date of the second roll cannot be so easily determined. This is not a record of pleas before the court at Westminster, but gives in an exceptional and most interesting form the proceedings of the justices itinerant in a Wiltshire eyre. The key to the date is found in the presence on the roll of certain *Assise* (the "common assizes" so well described some years before by the great Treasurer Bishop who still presided at the Westminster Exchequer) in connexion with the recent taxation for the

king's ransom. Prof. Maitland has given us a most interesting analysis of these assessments, and he has pointed to some problems in connexion with them which will require careful attention at the hands of historians who have specially studied this period. We do not propose at present to discuss the weighty question of the meaning of an *assise decem solidorum* in 1194, but we may point out at once that Prof. Maitland's conjecture that this taxation may have been assessed by the Wiltshire justices during Michaelmas term, 1194, must be very near the mark. We would even venture to suggest that there is other evidence that these proceedings must have taken place at or after the Michaelmas session of the Exchequer in that year. This evidence is, indeed, touched on by Prof. Maitland himself when he points to the mention of a scutage in 1193, which, however, was not put in charge before the fiscal year 1194-5. One of the references in the roll (which are only two in number) to this scutage *Ad redemptionem Regis* informs us that Robert Giffard had already paid his scutage at the Exchequer, and therefore, as the Pipe Roll ending Michaelmas, 1196, duly records this payment, the above entry must have been made after the Michaelmas session of 1194. On the other hand, as only two payments of scutage are recorded here, it would seem that the roll must be dated very early in the fiscal year 1194-5, otherwise the scutages of other Wiltshire tenants would have been mentioned. The third roll is dated by Prof. Maitland just a year later, for reasons which seem very conclusive.

Following this interesting discussion of the dates of the rolls themselves we have a concise yet vivid account of the form of the judicial proceedings of the period, as to which it will be enough to say that it is given in Prof. Maitland's own inimitable manner, and that it should prove of the utmost service to the cause of the Society, which is, indeed, deserving of the hearty support of every student of the history of our constitution.

Literary Gossip.

A POSTHUMOUS work by Cardinal Manning is on the point of publication. It will consist of essays written on 'Honour,' 'Consistency,' 'Vanity,' 'Popularity,' 'Gossip,' 'The Fourth Estate,' 'Critics,' and like subjects, and it has the special interest of being his Eminence's only legacy to secular literature. Messrs. Burns & Oates will be the publishers.

MR. HENRY JAMES, who for many years enjoyed the friendship of Mrs. Kemble, will give a sketch of her in the April number of *Temple Bar*.

A NEW serial story by Maarten Maartens will be commenced in the April number of the *Temple Bar Magazine*. It relates the fortunes of Baron Deynum, and is called 'The Greater Glory.' We hear that 'God's Fool,' by Maarten Maartens, has met with a large sale in America.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish before long a new edition of the 'Poems by Two Brothers,' and also a large-paper edition, limited to 300 copies, and containing facsimiles of several pages of the original MS. The volume will include also a reprint of the Cambridge Prize Poem on 'Timbuctoo.'

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER, of the *Illustrated London News*, and Dr. Robertson Nicoll are engaged on a new edition of the Brontë novels, in which the places and persons of the books will be carefully verified. The edition will conclude with a biography by

Mr. Shorter. Two valuable parcels of unpublished Brontë letters have already been placed at the editors' disposal. The new edition will be illustrated by well-known black-and-white artists.

ONE of Charlotte Brontë's most intimate friends, Miss Mary Taylor—the Rose Yorke of 'Shirley' and the "M." of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life'—died last week at High Royd, Yorkshire, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried on Saturday, March 4th, at Gomersal.

It is stated that a conference of the members of the Institute of Journalists will take place in London in September, when the Lord Mayor will hold a reception in their honour at the Mansion House.

MR. SAMUEL LAYCOCK, the Lancashire poet, has in hand a volume, to be published by subscription, entitled 'Warblins fro' an Owd Songster.' Some of his songs are very popular in the County Palatine. In the introduction to Harland and Wilkinson's 'Ballads and Songs of Lancashire' Mr. Laycock is referred to as second only to Edwin Waugh as a writer of poems in the Lancashire dialect.

UNDER the title 'Old John, and other Poems,' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are about to publish the new volume we have already announced by Mr. T. E. Brown, author of 'Betsy Lee,' 'Fo'c'sle Yarns,' &c.

At the last meeting of Ye Sette of Odd Volumes, Mr. Alexander T. Hollingsworth, of *Engineering*, was elected president for the coming year, with Mr. Alfred East, R.I., as vice-president, Mr. Ernest Clarke as master of ceremonies, and Mr. Conrad Cooke as secretary.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON, who, it will be remembered, recently published Mrs. Oliphant's most successful novel 'The Cuckoo in the Nest,' have secured a one-volume story of Mrs. W. K. Clifford's, which they will publish before Easter. It is called 'A Wild Proxy,' and has already appeared in an illustrated paper. The same firm has in the press a volume of poems by Mr. W. H. Mallock.

MR. LE GALLIENNE, following up the controversy on Christianity which recently appeared in a morning paper, and which had its origin in his notice of Mr. Buchanan's 'Wandering Jew,' is preparing for publication by Messrs. Elkin Mathews & John Lane a volume entitled 'The Religion of a Literary Man.'

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. will shortly publish a new work by Dr. James Bonar, entitled 'Philosophy and Economics in their Historical Relations,' treating of the history of political economy from Socrates and Plato to Karl Marx, so as to exhibit its close connexion with the history of philosophy in general. Especial prominence is given to the influence of Hume upon earlier English economics and of Hegel upon later developments, both on the Continent and in England. The book will form the sixth volume of the "Library of Philosophy," edited by Mr. J. H. Muirhead. The same firm have in the press, and will shortly publish, a volume of essays on philosophical subjects by Mr. D. G. Ritchie, of Jesus College, Oxford. These essays have been collected from

various English and American quarterlies, &c., and have been revised for republication. They include papers on Darwin and Hegel, Plato's 'Phædo,' 'Locke's Theory of Property,' 'The Social Contract Theory,' 'The Conception of Sovereignty,' &c., and have this in common, that they attempt to deal with philosophical problems from the point of view of evolutionist idealism.

MR. ROBERT CLARK, of Edinburgh, is intending to bring out a second edition of his book entitled 'Golf: a Royal and Ancient Game.' He would be grateful to antiquaries and others who would send to him at Brandon Street, Edinburgh, any information as to the early history of the game which may have escaped his attention in preparing the first edition.

THE rich collection of Polish books and manuscripts formed in Paris by Prince Adam Czartoryski, Mickiewicz, and other distinguished members of the Polish emigration, has now, with the consent of the French Government, become the property of the Academy of Cracow, which has appointed a delegate, Dr. Korzeniewski, to take the superintendence of the library and to afford information and assistance to persons engaged in making researches as to the history of Poland or other countries of Eastern Europe connected with it. Applications for such information or assistance should be addressed to Dr. Korzeniewski, 6, Quai d'Orléans, Paris.

THE new volume of the "Pseudonym Library" will consist of six stories translated from the Danish of Holger Drachmann. Drachmann is a marine writer, and his spirit is intensely national. The scene of all the stories is a Danish fishing village, the title story being 'The Cruise of the Wild Duck.'

MR. RALPH H. CAINE has been appointed to the editorship of *Wit and Wisdom*.

THE late Prof. Minto had finished before his death the 'Manual of Logic' on which he had been at work for some time past for Mr. Murray's "Extension Series." Several sympathetic notices of the lamented professor appeared last week in *Alma Mater*, the magazine of the students of the university, accompanied by two portraits. Among the notices is an especially excellent one by Prof. W. M. Ramsay.

THE new Worcestershire Historical Society has held its first meeting, which proved highly successful, in the Shire Hall at Worcester. The Lord Lieutenant of the county was chosen president. The society proposes to publish in its opening volume the Lechmere Roll, selections from the Sede Vacante register of the diocese, and Habington's collections.

MESSRS. WHITE & Co. have in the press a one-volume novel by Mrs. Riddell, called 'Silent Tragedy,' and a story of the Indian Mutiny by Hume Nisbet, styled 'The Queen's Desire.'

THE annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language speaks of the revival of interest in Irish literature, and the increase of the number of teachers who receive certificates of competence in the language, and of pupils in the national schools who present themselves for examination.

Celtic has been again included by the Commissioners of Intermediate Education in the preparatory grade of their programme.

THE *Cambridge Review* gives the following account of the paper 'On the Insufficiency of Naturalism as a Basis of Ethics,' which Mr. Balfour read last Saturday before the Ethical Society at Cambridge. It seems he "upset the expectations of the audience. They had looked for metaphysics; Mr. Balfour gave them a lay sermon on the practical effect which an acceptance of the naturalistic theory would have on conduct. His chief, we may almost say his only opposer, Mr. McTaggart, insisted on being metaphysical of course; for it is only from a metaphysical standpoint that the position of the naturalistic theory appears formidable. But Mr. Balfour persisted in being practical; and to our thinking, he eluded rather than met Mr. McTaggart's attack. They were standing on different planes, and so they might have argued till doomsday without arriving at any conclusion. In the desultory discussion that followed the paper, Mr. Balfour gave an effective display of his unsurpassed skill as a debater; and perhaps it is not surprising that, in spite of Prof. Sidgwick's kind invitation, members of the society did not display any great eagerness to put their head into the lion's jaw."

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include Copy of new Contract for printing Parliamentary Debates (1d.); Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, Report of the Brehon Law Commissioner (1d.); and Correspondence, with Extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of National Education for Ireland, in relation to proposed Changes as regards Grants made by Parliament for Elementary Education in Ireland (1d.).

SCIENCE

ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Catalogue of Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the Oxford University Museum. By Col. C. Swinhoe, F.L.S.—Part I. *Sphinxes and Bombyces*. (Oxford, Clarendon Press)—Systematic and monographic entomologists are often considerably perplexed by being unable to consult the typical specimens on which species and genera have been founded, and in many cases are in ignorance where those "types" are to be found. This is particularly embarrassing where the descriptions are meagre and the generic identifications faulty, as is often the case with Walker's species, many of the "types" of which, belonging to the Lepidoptera Heterocera or moths, are contained in the Oxford University Museum. A large number of these form part of the collection made by Mr. Wallace during his memorable travels in the Malay Archipelago, and in many cases, being unknown, have been redescribed by other authors. Col. Swinhoe has, therefore, done a service in carefully examining the collection and publishing an excellent systematic catalogue, the arrangement of which is, on the whole, in agreement with the views of Mr. Hampson, our best and latest authority on the classification of the Heterocera, while the coloured illustrations of many of Walker's species will be a distinct boon to foreign lepidopterists. The only blemish on the work is a number of most unfortunate orthographical errors. Dr. Staudinger invariably appears under the name of "Stoudinger," and the localities become exasperating as we find the same island under the spellings "Waigiou," "Waigau," "Wagaiau," and "Wagau"; "Batchian" is more often "Bachian"; "Macassar" most frequently

"Makassar"; "Sikkim" is varied with "Sykkim," and "Shantung" with "Shangtung." These errors do not deprive the catalogue of its considerable entomological value, but as such works are largely used in the study of geographical distribution, the uniform spelling of localities is important. We trust the author will soon publish the succeeding volumes.

A Text-Book of Agricultural Entomology. By Eleanor A. Ormerod, F.R.Met.Soc. Second Edition. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Miss Ormerod, the late consulting entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is an able and enthusiastic worker in a field where insects are sought to be extirpated rather than preserved in cabinets, and one in which the economic question of their depredations is almost alone considered. So serious are the losses sustained in England by destructive insects, that in 1882 a sum of over a million and a half pounds sterling was lost by the failure of the hop crop through Aphis blight; and fully another half million was wasted by the attacks of the turnip-flea beetle (*Phyllotreta nemorum*) in 1881. The query *Cui bono?* so often addressed to the unfortunate entomologist, therefore scarcely applies to one who studies the economic branch of the science, and most civilized countries now afford some amount of State aid to its development, in which action America stands first and England certainly not next. In India good work is also being done, and hope may even be expressed for the Transvaal, where—as recently recorded by the press—the members of the Upper Raad decided not to seek a contest with the destructive locust, as being an impious attempt to set aside a divinely appointed plague. Miss Ormerod's small book is intended for the farmer and horticulturist, scientific terms and definitions being avoided as far as possible in order not to distract the non-entomological reader. The pest is first described and then remedies advised for its destruction, whilst a chapter is also devoted to "Slugs, Flukes, Eelworms, Millipedes, and Red Spider." The author well remarks: "Prevention of insect attack does not lie in the mere knowledge which may enable us to tell the name of an insect, but in the knowledge of its habits, which will suggest to the practical agriculturist, in many cases, how to counteract these directly by measures of husbandry; or indirectly, how, if we cannot get rid of the attackers, we may at least carry the crop through attack."

Beetles, Butterflies, Moths, and other Insects. By A. W. Kappel and W. Egmont Kirby. (Cassell & Co.)—The appearance of this book promotes two reflections: either anything relating to insects is a profitable literary commodity, or publishers are a long-suffering race. The authors were previously unknown, though the material of the book is not new, but forms part of a generally correct narrative which has been used again and again in publications of a similar description. The authors, however, lay no claim to the book being anything but "an introductory work, which may be useful to young people living in the country, or spending a holiday there, who, without wishing to go deeply into the subject, yet take an interest in the natural objects with which they are surrounded." It may, therefore, be unjust to criticize seriously the compilation, and twenty-five years ago its appearance would have been welcomed by young entomologists, who had then few guides to the study of their captures. It bears the same relation to the really scientific and more fascinating works now published on British entomology that the general school-books of that time have to contemporary primers. There are so many of these publications now issued that an intelligent schoolboy naturalist is liable to expend the whole of his pocket-money in acquiring a library of general repetition. If, however, the authors succeed, as they may do, in whetting the appetite

of some youthful entomologist they will deserve thanks; and their publishers might with advantage reissue in a separate form the entomological portion of their 'Popular Natural History,' which was contributed by Bates, Dallas, and a namesake of one of the authors of the work under notice.

The Hemiptera Heteroptera of the British Islands. By E. Saunders, F.L.S. (Reeve & Co.)—This book is a useful and welcome addition to the descriptive literature of our British insects. It is supplemental to Douglas and Scott's Ray Society publication on the same subject which appeared some thirty years ago, and adequately represents our increased knowledge of the British Hemiptera Heteroptera since that time. Mr. Saunders has, indeed, done his work so well that it is to be regretted he did not make it of greater permanent value by a little scientific expansion. Thus we have no bibliographical references to the descriptions of families, genera, and species, but only the original authors' names attached to the same, nor is the geographical distribution of the species carried beyond the British Islands. This really minimizes the value of what is an excellent and trustworthy publication, and almost limits its circulation to purely British students, though it could have been made to fulfil a larger purpose. We make these remarks in no depreciatory spirit, but at a time when so many useless publications appear on British entomology, we indeed welcome a work which represents personal knowledge and scientific accuracy, and would have it as encyclopedic as possible. The list of British localities where the species have been taken is, we are glad to see, so ample as to prove that the order has not been neglected by collectors, and no doubt the appearance of this handbook will not only increase their numbers, but also add to the area over which the search is made. We believe there is an illustrated edition, but have not been afforded the opportunity to examine anything but the cheaper issue.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHREIN & Co. announce 'A Student's Text-Book on Botany,' by Prof. Vines, —a 'Text-Book of Palæontology for Zoological Students,' by Mr. T. T. Groom, —translations of the 'Text-Book of Embryology: Invertebrates,' by Drs. Korschelt and Heider, of Berlin; of 'The Cell: its Anatomy and Physiology,' by Dr. Oscar Hertwig; of the 'Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology,' by Prof. Wundt, of Leipzig; of Prof. Warming's 'Handbook of Systematic Botany'; and of 'The Photographer's Pocket-Book,' by Dr. E. Vogel, —'How Nature Cures,' by Dr. E. Densmore, —'Beauty and Hygiene for Women and Girls,' by a Specialist, —'A Popular History of Medicine,' by Mr. E. Berdoe, —'Introductions to the study of 'The Amphioxus,' by Dr. B. Hatschek, of Vienna, and Mr. J. Tuckey; 'Architecture,' by Mr. Locke Worthington; 'Practical Bacteriology,' by Dr. Migula; 'Geology,' by Dr. E. B. Aveling; and 'Zoology,' by Mr. B. Lindsay, —and in the 'Young Collector Series': 'Fishes,' by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson; 'Flowering Plants,' by Mr. J. Britten; 'Grasses,' by Mr. W. Hutchinson; and 'Mammalia,' by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson.

Messrs. Griffin & Co. announce 'A Manual of Dyeing,' by Dr. Knecht, Mr. Chr. Rawson, and Dr. R. Loewenthal, —'Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Allied Materials, and the Manufacture therefrom of Candles, Soaps, and other Products,' by Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, —'Painters' Colours, Oils, and Varnishes,' by Mr. Geo. H. Hurst, F.C.S., —'Griffin's Electrical Price-Book,' edited by Mr. H. J. Dowling, M.Inst.E.E., —the tenth annual issue of the 'Year-Book of Learned and Scientific Societies,' —'A Treatise on Ruptures,' by Mr. J. F. C. Macready, —'Forensic Medicine and Toxicology,'

by Prof. Dixon Mann, —'The Medical Diseases of Children,' by Mr. Bryan Donkin, —'A Medical Handbook for the Use of Students,' by Mr. R. S. Aitchison, —'The Physiologist's Note-Book,' by Dr. W. Hill, —and 'A Text-Book of Biology,' by Prof. J. R. Ainsworth Davis. The same firm promise several new editions.

The Clarendon Press announce the 'Mathematical Papers of the late H. J. S. Smith,' —a supplementary volume to Prof. Clerk Maxwell's 'Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism,' by Mr. J. J. Thomson, —'A Manual of Crystallography,' by Mr. Story-Maskelyne, —'Analytical Geometry,' by Mr. W. J. Johnston, —'An Elementary Treatise on Pure Geometry, with Numerous Examples,' by Mr. J. W. Russell, —'Index Kewensis Nominum omnium Generum et Specierum Plantarum Phanerogamarum, 1735-1885,' Part I., —and 'Hospital Construction,' by Sir Douglas Galton.

Messrs. Philip & Son are preparing to issue 'Philips' Atlas Guide to the Continent of Europe,' a series of seventy-two plates with descriptive letterpress, by Mr. J. Bartholomew, —'Tourist's Art Guide to Europe,' by Nancy Bell (N. D'Anvers), —'To the Other Side,' a popular handbook for the United States and Canada, by Mr. Thomas Rhodes, —'The Temple Church,' an illustrated handbook, by Mr. Henry Baylis, Q.C., —'Western Australia and its Gold Fields,' by Mr. Albert F. Calvert, —'Astronomy for Every-day Readers,' by Mr. B. J. Hopkins, —'Volunteering in India,' by Mr. J. T. Nash, —'A First Lesson in French,' by M. F. Gouin, translated by Mr. H. Swan and M. Victor Bétis, —'Woodwork Course for Boys,' by Mr. William Nelson, —'Paper Folding,' by Miss L. R. Latter, —'Geography of the British Colonies and Dependencies, Physical, Political, Commercial,' by the late Prof. William Hughes and Mr. J. F. Williams, —'Philips' Systematic Atlas for Higher Schools and General Use,' by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, —'Philips' Anatomical Model of the Human Body,' —and 'The Celestium or Patent Astronomical Calendar.'

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 2.—Sir J. Evans, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read the list of candidates for election into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'Harmonic Analysis of Hourly Observations of Air Temperature and Pressure at British Observatories,' by General Strachey, —'A New Hypothesis concerning Vision,' by Dr. Haycraft, —and 'The Effects of Mechanical Stress on the Electrical Resistance of Metals,' by Messrs. J. H. Gray and J. B. Henderson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 2.—Viscount Dillon, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope communicated the second part of a paper descriptive of the excavations made at Silchester during 1892, and dealing chiefly with the account of a small fourth century church of the basilican type discovered outside the south-east angle of the forum. The church consists of a nave with western apse and north and south aisles terminating in small quasi-transepts, also at the west end, and an eastern narthex. The place of the altar is indicated by a panel of finer mosaic than the rest of the floor, which was of ordinary red tile tesserae. Although only 42 ft. in extreme length, this small building reproduces in miniature all the parts of a Christian basilica, and has also in the atrium before it an additional proof of its ecclesiastical character in the base of the pedestal for the *labrum*, or laver, wherein the congregation washed their faces and hands before entering the church. The water for this was supplied by a well outside the apse.—The general consensus of opinion expressed in the discussion that followed was that, although it could not be absolutely proved that the building was a church, owing to the absence of any distinctive Christian emblems in or about it, it was difficult to suggest any alternative use for it. From its small size it was also considered likely that other churches might be found within the walls, as had been done in the Numidian town of Thamugasi, which was about the same size as Silchester.—Mr. H. Jones communicated a short note on the animal and vegetable remains found at Silchester in 1892.—In illustration of both papers a large number of objects found during the excavations were exhibited, with

various plans and drawings, architectural remains, and a model to scale of the church and its surroundings.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 1.—Mr. A. Wyon in the chair.—It was announced that the annual Congress, to be held this year at Winchester, would commence on the 31st of July.—Mr. T. Blashill exhibited a large square of sard-stone, cut from an Egyptian column, inscribed with hieroglyphics, which has been found in a back garden of a house in Trafalgar Square, Brompton. He exhibited also a lady's shoe, *temp.* Queen Anne, with the toe filled solidly with cotton wool. It has been found during the recent repairs of Lauderdale House, Highgate.—Mr. Earle Way described many curious pieces of pottery from Pompeii, and Mr. Langdon made an interesting communication with respect to further works of research at the pile village found near Glastonbury. Several examples of the burnt clay which formed the floorings and of black pottery were exhibited.—Mr. C. Davis described a collection of trade labels of the seventeenth century by the Flemish engraver De Bry, collected by the late Sir C. Price.—Dr. Fairbank exhibited a rubbing of the fine brass of Lord T. Camoys and his wife, *ob.* 1419, preserved in Trotton Church, Sussex.—Admiral Tremlett sent for exhibition a series of drawings made by him of prehistoric stone carvings in Brittany.—The first paper was by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, 'On Leeds Priory, Kent.' After having referred to its foundation in 1119, he traced the history and rendered a list of the priors from ancient documents. The remains are very scanty, but there is reason for belief that a great number of architectural features are still extant beneath the present ground level.—The second paper was 'On Pemberton's Parlour,' by Mr. T. C. Hughes. This fabric was one of the towers of the walls of Chester, mainly rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The tower recently fell, leaving only a portion of its front standing. A letter was read from the Mayor of Chester, reporting the intention of the Corporation to preserve the whole of the standing portions of the tower and to rebuild the remainder exactly as before.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 1.—Mr. T. Baylis in the chair.—Mr. E. Green read a paper 'On Local Chaspe-Books,' giving an introductory notice of the origin of this class of literature, and describing the manner in which it was circulated. Mr. Green also exhibited a large number of pamphlets and broadsides in illustration of his paper.—Mr. M. Stephenson exhibited and read a short paper on a lock from Beddington Park, Surrey, a very fine example of wrought-iron work of the latter part of the fifteenth century, having on the scutcheon the royal arms with the greyhound and dragon as supporters. It is somewhat uncertain whether the lock is of English or foreign workmanship, but Mr. Hope was inclined to attribute it to the latter.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 28.—Sir W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. D. Michael exhibited some specimens of the *Ixodes*, known locally in the West Indies as the 'St. Kitts' or 'Gold Tick,'—Mr. Howard Saunders a specimen of the American stint (*Tringa minutilla*), shot at Northam Burrows, North Devon, by Mr. B. Hawley in August, 1892, —and Mr. Slater (on behalf of Mr. R. M. Barrington) a specimen of the Antarctic sheathbill (*Chionis alba*), killed at the Carlingford Lighthouse, co. Down, Ireland, in December last.—A communication was read from M. A. Milne-Edwards respecting *Lemur nigerrimus*, Slater, a species of lemur originally described from an example living in the Society's gardens. It was pointed out that *Prosimia rufipes* of Gray had been based on a female of this species.—Dr. C. J. Forsyth-Major read a memoir on some of the miocene squirrels, and added remarks on the dentition and classification of the Sciuridae in general. The author proposed a new division of this family into three sub-families—Sciurinae, Pteromyinae, and Nannosciurinae. The genera *Spermophilus* and *Arctomys* and the allied forms were united to the Sciurinae. The last part of the paper dealt with the primitive type of the sciurine molar.—Mr. Henry O. Forbes read a paper entitled 'Observations on the Development of the Rostrum in the Cetacean Genus *Mesoplodon*, with Remarks on some of the Species.' Mr. Forbes showed that in this genus the vomerine canal in the young animal is filled with cartilage, and in the adult with a dense petrosal mesorostral bone. From the examination of thirteen specimens of *Mesoplodon grayi* and four of *M. layardi*, of which he had made a large number of sections in various stages of growth, the author concluded that the mesorostral bone was not, as had been generally believed, an ossification of the cartilage, but an actual growth of the vomer and of the premaxillaries, with perhaps, in some cases, additions from the ossification of the cartilage of the vomer.

rine spout. The cause of the growth in the vomer might be accounted for by the pressure communicated to it by the growth of the premaxillaries, induced, perhaps, by the movement, which appears to take place, of the maxillaries over the premaxillaries.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 15.—Mr. A. D. Michael, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. W. Lovibond read a note 'On the Measurement of Direct Light by means of the Tintometer.'—Mr. Nelson said that the results obtained by the author by means of his instrument were perfectly surprising. It was, in fact, equal to discovering differences down to millionths of a tint; having had the pleasure of seeing and using it, he soon found that there was a very decided difference in the colour-sensation of his own eyes, which until that time he had never suspected. It had done such marvels when applied to microscopic purposes that he did not doubt that it would do much also when applied to microscopic studies.—Mr. G. S. Marriott's form of mounting and dissecting stand was exhibited and described by Mr. Nelson.—Mr. T. F. Smith read a paper 'On the Use of Monochromatic Yellow Light in Photo-micrography.'—Prof. F. J. Bell read a letter from Dr. H. G. Piffard bearing on the same subject.—A paper descriptive of two species of rotifers, by Mr. J. Hood, was also read by Prof. Bell.—Mr. Nelson read a paper 'On the Chromatic Curves of Microscope Objectives.'—Dr. W. H. Dallinger said that Mr. Nelson was quite right in pointing out that, unless we could devise means for employing the shorter wave-lengths of the spectrum, we had approached very near to the limits of visual possibility with the means at present at our disposal. But as to the belief expressed by Mr. Nelson, that glass such as was used in our objectives was not transparent to the higher violet or ultra-violet rays, and to some extent also to the blue, it must be remarked that there could be no doubt that the figures of the lenses had much to do with this; it led them up to the consideration of the question as to what would be a suitable form and medium for lenses capable of allowing the higher rays to be used. There could be little doubt that all who believed in a future advantage in the use of monochromatic light foresaw that there must be lenses specially prepared for its use. They all knew now that they had reached the limit of possibility as far as present materials were concerned; for if a lens could be made with a N.A. of 2.00, there was no liquid medium to use with it, because no medium so employed would be tolerant of living or even organic substances. If, therefore, they could by some means use shortened wave-lengths they would have accomplished something extremely useful.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 7.—Mr. H. Hayter, President, in the chair.—It was announced that the Council had transferred six gentlemen to the class of Members, and had admitted twenty-two gentlemen as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of two Members and of twenty-seven Associate Members.—A paper was read descriptive of 'Plant for Harbour and Sea Works,' by Mr. W. Pitt.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 6.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. F. W. Mott, Mrs. A. Ruffer, Miss L. A. Webster, Rev. W. A. Whitworth, Dr. H. A. Des Vœux, Dr. W. Marcet, Messrs. A. S. Harvey, L. Makower, A. Mond, L. Pyke, L. Ralli, F. W. Scott, and C. Vautin, were elected Members.—The managers reported that, in conformity with the Acton Endowment Trust Deed, they have awarded the Actonian Prize of 100 guineas to Miss Agnes M. Clerke for her works on astronomy as illustrative of the "wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty."

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—March 6.—Mr. W. A. McIntosh Valon, President, in the chair.—A paper 'On the Leicester Main Drainage, &c., and the Construction and Testing of the Sewage Pumping Engines and Boilers,' was read by Mr. E. G. Mawbey. The paper was well illustrated, and contained tables in considerable detail of the results of the trials.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 21.—Prof. A. MacAlister, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. H. Haswell, H. Rigg and H. Clifford were elected Fellows.—A paper by Mr. E. H. Man 'On Nicobar Pottery' was read. He stated that the little island of Chowra has held for generations a monopoly of the manufacture. Preparing the clay and moulding and firing the finished utensil devolve on the females. The value of trade marks is recognized, the device of its maker being affixed to each vessel. Experience having taught them that pots are more serviceable if allowed to harden gradually, they store newly made utensils on a lattice platform in the roofs of their huts. In a year the heat and smoke render them hard and durable. Indian pots

and jars are readily purchased from the traders who occasionally visit the islands, but they are deemed unsuitable for certain culinary operations. There are no special vessels made for funeral purposes, but, in accordance with the almost universal custom of uncivilized races, cooking pots are among the personal and household requisites which are laid on a grave after an interment.—A paper by Lieut. B. T. Somerville 'On some Islands of the New Hebrides' was read. The habits of the natives of adjacent islands sometimes vary exceedingly, and in this paper reference was made only to a small portion of the group, including the Efate Islands, the Shepherd Islands, and the east coast of Malekula. A man cannot marry a woman of his own tribe, and the children belong to their mother's tribe, the property of their father going, at his death, to his sister's children. A child calls all his uncles, on both sides, "father," all his aunts "mother," and his first cousins, on both sides, "sister" or "brother." Thus it sometimes happens that a man will call a small girl much younger than himself "mother." Circumcision takes place between the ages of five and ten. Till then a boy goes naked; but afterwards he is costumed like the men. When a Malekulan is old and decrepit, he has nothing to look forward to but burial alive. Should an old person become bedridden or a burden, he or she is told quite simply that his or her burial will occur on such a day. Invitations to the funeral feast are then sent out, and dead or not dead on that date, the unhappy person is buried.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—March 7.—Mr. P. le Page Renouf, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. P. le Page Renouf, in continuation of his former papers, 'On the Egyptian Book of the Dead.'

PHYSICAL.—Feb. 24.—Prof. A. W. Rücker, President, in the chair.—Mr. Everett, jun., read a paper 'On a New and Handy Focometer,' by Prof. J. D. Everett, and exhibited the instrument described.—A paper 'On a Hydrodynamical Proof of the Equations of Motion of a Perforated Solid, with Applications to the Motion of a Fine Framework in Circulating Liquids,' by Mr. G. H. Bryon, was read by Dr. C. V. Burton.—Dr. C. V. Burton made a communication 'On Plane and Spherical Soundwaves of Finite Amplitude.'

SHORTHAND.—Feb. 28.—Mr. A. L. Lewis, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On Shorthand as a Teaching Instrument in Schools, and on its Use in the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,' by Mr. L. J. Dessurne. Mr. Dessurne made a series of articles contributed by M. E. Grosselet to a Paris publication the basis of his paper, supplemented by himself from other sources. The particular employment of stenography to school work inculcated in the paper was not that which in this and most other countries was regarded as the desideratum in introducing it into the school curriculum, viz., the power of writing shorthand with a view to commercial advantages. It was discussed in the paper as a means to an end, and not as an end in itself—as a means in the hands of the master for conveying instruction, not as a means for taking notes of lectures, the use to which the celebrated Dr. Doddridge turned it in his theological seminary. In France shorthand is taught not only in thousands of primary schools, but in the kindergarten and in mothers' or nursery schools, before the common alphabet is taught, and as a means of teaching to read.—In the discussion which followed Messrs. C. W. Reece, E. G. Dixon, and J. H. Panting, while admitting that France was ahead of England in educational methods, thought no useful place could be found in English schools for shorthand as a teaching instrument. They were of opinion that the tendency of phonetic teaching was to deteriorate and not to improve the spelling of a class.—Mr. E. Guest, who had taught during a period of more than ten years very young children the ordinary alphabet and to read and spell by using his phonetic method (Compensious Shorthand), supported the conclusions of the paper. If teachers began by teaching children how to pronounce—how to talk, in fact—and how to read by phonetic spelling in the earliest stages of instruction, they would find less difficulty in teaching the common spelling at a later stage, because when once a child had learnt the natural way of spelling, it was easy to teach him any conventional way of spelling that might be desired. The more anomalous the orthography of a word was the stronger was the impression made by it on the brain, and therefore the more firmly would its form be retained in the memory. A child so taught could be trusted to spell any word right because he knew exactly where the so-called "right" spelling went "wrong."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of British Architects, 8.—Ballot for Members; Election of Royal Gold Medalist.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture II, Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen. (Lecture Lecture.)
— Library Association (at Toybee Hall), 8.—'Toybee Hall and the Toybee Library,' Mr. S. Hales.
— Geographical, 8.—'The Question of an Antarctic Continent: New Evidence from the Chatham Islands,' Mr. H. O. Forbes.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Physical and Psychological Neurology,' Prof. H. Hurley.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion on 'Plant for Harbour and Sea Works.'
— Zoological, 8.—'Suggestions for the more definite Use of the Word "Type" and its Compound, as denoting Specimens of a greater or less Degree of Authenticity,' Mr. O. Thomas; 'New Genus and Species of Acaecus found in Cornwall,' Mr. A. D. Michael; 'New African Monkey, with a List of the described Species of Cercopithecus,' Mr. F. L. Scholer; 'Variation and Development of the Vertebral and Limb-Skeletons of the Amphibia,' Prof. Hales.
Wed. Biblical Archaeology, 4.—Lecture 'On Egyptian Hieroglyphic Language and Writing,' Mr. P. le Page Renouf.
— Meteorological, 7.—'Some Meteorological Problems,' Mr. S. Bidwell.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Golden Apples,' Dr. J. S. Phené.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Technical Education: its Progress and Prospects,' Sir P. Magnus.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Cystic Worms simulating the Appearance of Tuberculosis,' Dr. G. M. Giles; 'New Brackish Water Infusoria from the United States,' Dr. A. Stokes; 'Botanica of China,' Surgeon V. G. Thorpe.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of Domesticated Birds,' Rev. W. Dunn; 'Some Indian Oracles,' Mr. J. M. Wainhouse; 'Folk-lore Gleanings from Dr. Leitrim,' Mr. L. L. Duncan.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Great Revival: a Study in Medieval History,' Dr. A. Jessopp.
— Royal, 4.
— Linnean, 8.—'Botanical Results of the Sierra Leone Boundary Commission,' Mr. G. F. S. Elliot; 'Contributions to the Arthropod Fauna of the West Indies,' Mr. R. L. Pocock.
— Chemical, 8.—'Limits of Accuracy of Gold Bullion Assay and the Losses of Gold incidental to it,' Mr. T. K. Rose; 'Boiling-Point of Liquid Nitrous Oxide at Atmospheric Pressure and on the Melting-Point of Solid Nitrous Oxide,' Mr. W. Ramsay and Dr. J. Shields; 'Isomerism of Aliphatic Aldoximes,' Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and T. Dymond; 'Formic Aldoxime,' Mr. W. R. Dunstan; 'Properties of a Benzaldehyde,' Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and M. C. Luxmore.
— Antiquaries, 8.—'Election of Fellows,' 'Camp at Ardooch, Perthshire,' Prof. T. McKenny Hughes; 'The Shield as a Weapon of Offence,' Mr. Talbot Fyfe.
— Historical, 8.—'The Magyar County: a Study in the Comparative History of Municipal Institutions,' Dr. E. Reich.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'Volunteer Transport,' Col. T. S. Cave.
— Geographical, 8.—Educational Lecture, Mr. H. J. Mackinder.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

The presidents of sections at the Nottingham meeting of the British Association in September next are the following: Section A, Prof. R. B. Clifton; Section B, Prof. Emerson Reynolds; Section C, Mr. J. H. Teal; Section D, Canon Tristram; Section E, Mr. Henry Seebohm; Section F, Prof. J. S. Nicholson; Section G, Mr. Jeremiah Head; and Section H, Dr. Robert Munro.

Messrs. L. Reeve & Co. have in preparation a new work on the British aculeate Hymenoptera from the pen of Mr. Edward Saunders, F.L.S., uniform with the same author's work on the Hemiptero-Heteroptera just completed.

Mr. ELLIOT STOCK is about to publish a reprint from the original MS. of 'Captain Cook's Journal' of his first voyage, under the editorship of Capt. Wharton, of the Admiralty, with copies of the original maps and illustrations. A few copies of the book are to be bound in wood from "Captain Cook's tree," which was recently blown down on Clapham Common, and a part of which the publisher has secured.

We regret to record the death on the 6th inst. of Mr. Charles Pierpoint Johnson, author of 'British Wild Flowers' and 'Useful Plants,' and also a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He was son of the late Mr. Charles Johnson, who was for many years Professor of Botany at Guy's Hospital, and a notice of whom is to be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Mr. Johnson died at Camberwell, in the same house as his father, where the large old-fashioned garden was made available for his botanical researches.

In the current number of the *Geological Magazine*, Mr. Henry Woods publishes a supplement to his 'Catalogue of the Type Fossils in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge.' It gives an account of the additions which have been made to the types since 1891. The most important are the carboniferous plants described by Mr. E. W. Binney, the Jurassic Gastropoda by Mr. W. H. Hudleston, the Solenhofen Crustacea by Count Münster, and the Palaeozoic Phyllocarida by Prof. Jones and Dr. Woodward.

FINE ARTS

The History of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan illustrated by their Coins. By Stanley Lane-Poole. (Constable & Co.)

THIS monograph is a reprint of the introduction to the catalogue of the coins of the Moghul emperors of Hindustan in the British Museum. The catalogue itself is one of the large series of volumes descriptive of the Oriental and Indian coins in our national institution, which Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has prepared by order of the Trustees. This section of the publications connected with the Department of Coins and Medals is the most complete of its nature that has ever been issued by any public institution. In fact, the only other institution which has shown any desire to follow in the steps of the British Museum is the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, which up to the present has issued but two volumes of Oriental coin catalogues; and through the recent death of M. Lavoix, the compiler, it seems probable that a considerable time will elapse before a third volume may be forthcoming. The number of volumes of these catalogues issued by the Trustees of the British Museum now amounts to fifteen, if that on Arab glass coin-weights be included. All of these with one exception, viz., the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic catalogue, have been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and the work does him great credit, and has placed him in the first rank of Oriental numismatists.

In each volume of this series the author has prefaced the description of the coins with an introductory chapter, chiefly of a numismatic nature; but as a rule he has been very sparing of historical detail, and a little more history about some of the smaller, and to the general reader little-known, dynasties would have been of signal use. In the case of the catalogue of Moghul coins there is no cause for such a complaint, as Mr. Poole has given a short but extremely lucid sketch of the history of Indian affairs from the time of Baber, the founder of that empire in Hindustan. The numerous footnotes show that this sketch has been written with care and not without considerable research among native documents and histories. On more than one point the author has not only been able to add to our knowledge, but has also thrown new light on many moot points. We have noted but one error of importance. It is on p. xxxviii, where Mr. Poole states that "Ahmad Sháh occupied the throne for fourteen years." His genealogical table and also his list of emperors show that this was only a slip of the pen.

In his list of mint-cities Mr. Poole strikes the key-note of the real value of Oriental coins. Unlike the Greek, Roman, or mediæval series, Oriental coins are not remarkable as objects of art. They are only to be admired as specimens of calligraphy, of geometrical patterns or arabesque designs. The making of statues and the representation of living things were forbidden by the Koran, and the "Blessed Prophet" even declared that every painter was in hell fire. As the Moghul emperors of Hindustan were not all strictly orthodox, this rule was in their case by no means always observed. The special feature of the types of Oriental coins consists

in their bearing not only the name of the sovereign or ruler who issued them, but also their place of mintage and their date of striking. A new conquest meant the establishment of a new mint-city, and in this way the coins furnish a faithful chart of the growth and extent of a particular dynasty. The mints on the Moghul coins in the British Museum are numerous, and mark most accurately the range of power enjoyed by each emperor. Before the accession of Akbar the coins show that this dynasty did not extend further south than Delhi. In Akbar's reign the mint-cities "spread from Kabul and Tattāh in the west to Patnah in the east, and from Lahore in the north to Udaipur and Asirgarh" in the south. At the time of Akbar's death the conquest of the Deccan was only begun, hence we find no mint-cities there during his reign; but as the subjugation of that province advanced under his successors so the mint-cities extended. The coins are not only a register of the actual conquest of a district, but, being dated, show the duration of such a conquest. Additional value would have been given to the list of mint-cities if Mr. Poole could have added the names of such as are known to occur on coins not in the British Museum.

Some of the types of the earlier coins illustrate the unorthodox character of the Moghul emperors. Akbar was noted for his religious toleration. In early life he was a strict Mohammedan; but the exclusiveness of that creed was foreign to his true nature. This scepticism led him to seek the true theology in an eclectic system, and he even went so far as to invite to his Court Portuguese missionaries from Goa in order that he might make himself acquainted with the tenets of their faith. The result of his inquiries led him to adopt deism. The new religion had, however, no vital force, and practically did not survive him, yet it appears to have considerably influenced some of his successors, who did not scruple to adorn their palaces with paintings, some of which portrayed the sacred traditions of Christianity. Akbar's coins bear but slight impress of his unbelief. The only instances are the appearance of a falconer and of a duck on the coins struck at Asir and Agrah; but his son Jehangir was much less scrupulous. On some of his coins he is represented in bust, wearing the royal robes and holding in one hand a book, probably the Koran, and in the other a goblet—an open defiance of the true faith, as intoxicating drinks, to which the emperor was much addicted, were strenuously forbidden. Mr. Poole thinks that these portrait pieces were in the nature of medals or presentation pieces, i.e., *nisārs*; but there seem scarcely sufficient grounds for this conjecture. They are of the correct weight of the mohur, and some of them are stamped with the name of the city where they were struck. Their scarcity may well be accounted for by the fact that they were considered heretical, and therefore would probably be destroyed by the orthodox believers. The most remarkable pieces of money struck by Jehangir are his zodiacal coins, in gold and silver. On these are represented the twelve signs of the zodiac. The British Museum collection is very rich in these coins; for, besides a large number of genuine specimens, it possesses many native forgeries,

some of which may be nearly contemporary with the original pieces, and also another remarkable series of forgeries, which tradition ascribes to Col. Claude Martine, a Frenchman, who held a command under the English East India Company towards the end of the last century. That these exceptional types were not continued by subsequent emperors shows pretty clearly that they were offensive to the more orthodox subjects.

Mr. Poole appears to have experienced considerable difficulties in distinguishing in some cases between the coins struck under the authority of the imperial mints and those issued by the East India Company, from the fact that the latter's earlier coinages were but copies of the native currencies. It is only when the coin bears some shroff mark or symbol that a distinction can be made, or when the edge is milled—a purely European custom. Also anachronisms between the *jahus*, or regnal year, and that of the Hijrah are indications of non-native influence. For instance, there are coins with the name of Sháh Alem, and bearing his regnal year 19, but with a Hijrah date of some years subsequent to that emperor's death. There are still more minute differences that the compiler had to take into account in classifying the coins, and Mr. Poole may be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has dealt with this intricate part of his work.

In the case of the "Local Coinages," which were issued by numerous petty states during the decay of the Moghul empire, Mr. Poole could not arrive at any satisfactory classification, so he has omitted them altogether from his catalogue. In many instances these coins are imperfectly struck; the emperor's name is often omitted; mint-places are but rarely given, but in their stead there is generally a symbol or shroff mark. Until these symbols and marks have been identified with the mint-cities it will be useless to attempt to classify the coins. Prinsep identified several of these marks; but, on the other hand, some of his attributions are extremely conjectural and uncertain. Major Temple's recent researches into the local issues of the Punjab have been most successful; but until other districts have been treated in a similar manner no satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at.

In other sections of this monograph Mr. Poole deals with the eras and regnal years as given on the coins, with their weights, and also with the inscriptions and titles of the emperors, which, strange to say, were not so bombastic as are usually found on Eastern coins, especially on those of the Sháhs of Persia. In the account of the *nisārs*, or presentation coins, mention is made of the "gigantic" hundred-mohur pieces, of which Jehangir had over twenty thousand in his treasury. These are supposed to be tribute-money; but, curiously enough, there is no native record of their striking.

A CABAL PORTRAIT.

National Portrait Gallery Offices, Westminster

IN further illustration of the insecure hold that names retain upon portraits, and how easily false ones may be supplied from external sources, the following facts that have come within my knowledge may be deemed worthy of attention.

The pictures that I am about to describe are all in houses of great families, and have always remained there; they represent the same person, are exactly alike, and yet, being distributed in various localities, each bears a totally different name. The proper designation for one and all is now ascertained to be "Thomas Clifford, first Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Lord High Chancellor of England under King Charles II., and a member of the Cabal ministry, painted by Sir Peter Lely in 1672."

Clifford, a great master of finance, is especially remembered as having advised the king to stop the exchequer. He died the following year. His family name contributed the first letter to the word "Cabal," applied to the famous junto consisting of five persons; the other four being Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

It was long before any suspicion was roused as to the correctness of the names assigned to these pictures; the similarity was not observed; and it was only after the lapse of many years that the real state of the case was arrived at. Time, which is allegorically represented as discovering Truth, was undoubtedly tardy in making the present revelation. The commencement of doubt and the various steps which led to a complete elucidation may now be briefly stated.

In November, 1865, the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery purchased a life-sized portrait of a young nobleman of the period of Charles II., seen only to the waist, wearing a crimson velvet tunic, a broad ermine cape, a square white lace band, and long fair hair, as Henry Jermy, Earl of St. Albans. The picture was authenticated by reference to engraved illustrations in Grammont's 'Memoirs,' Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' a drawing in bistre at Ditchley, and a picture, now at Stafford House, formerly at Strawberry Hill. The portrait was accordingly received into the collection as Lord St. Albans, and as such was entered in the official catalogue. No objection was then or afterwards raised, and no suspicion was entertained as to the correctness of the designation.

Some years afterwards—July, 1876—in visiting Ham House, Lord Dysart, the former seat of the Duke of Lauderdale and the headquarters of the Cabal Ministry, I was surprised to see in the Long Gallery there a picture corresponding exactly with the St. Albans portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, but with the name "Lord Maynard" in capital letters attached to the frame. The picture was larger in surface, showing more of the figure, almost to the knees. Both hands were seen, his right one holding a slender wand of office. A curtain, a column, and a distant landscape constituted the background. The hands and the folds of the white satin lining to his mantle were admirably painted.

There was no catalogue to be met with at Ham House, and the only information that I could obtain in connexion with this portrait was that Lady Margaret Murray, sister to the Duchess of Lauderdale, had married Lord Maynard, who held the office of Comptroller of the Household to King Charles II., and in this manner the introduction of the white official wand seemed satisfactorily accounted for.

In March, 1879, I received permission to examine the very rarely seen portraits preserved in the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, at 10, Downing Street. These portraits are nine in number—one only being at full length—and represent some of the most distinguished authorities on finance in English history. All, with one exception, were inscribed with names, and in that exception I at once recognized the Ham House picture which, as we have seen, bore the name of Lord Maynard. This discovery was rather bewildering. Considering the special character of the portraits at Downing Street, it could hardly be expected that a Comptroller of the Household would appear among them. In this way doubt was

reflected back upon the Ham House picture. At the Treasury I could obtain no history as to the Downing Street picture, whence or how it came; but the picture is in itself an excellent one, a genuine Lely, and evidently painted from the life.

At Euston Hall, originally the seat of the Earl of Arlington (whose name supplied the second letter of the word Cabal), in October, 1880, I found a precisely similar picture, which was called in the catalogue provided for the use of visitors 'The Duke of Monmouth.' This, of course, it could not be. Not only was Monmouth dark, with black hair and sallow complexion like his father, whilst this portrait has a ruddy complexion and yellow-brown hair; but the absence of any indication of the order of the Garter, and the presence of a white official wand, clearly prove the inconsistency of the name given.

In the course of the last century there sprang up a widely diffused taste for collecting portraits and applying them to already existing works on history and genealogy. The taste originated in Holland, but it was mainly fostered in this country by the appearance of 'Heads of Illustrious Persons,' by Dr. Birch, with Houbraeken and George Vertue's engravings, and Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' illustrated with smaller plates by Vanderghucht. Granger's 'Biographical History of England,' first published in 1769, taught the collectors to methodize and arrange them.

At this juncture a family of engravers, copyists, and printers named Harding were successfully devoting themselves to this line of business. Silvester and his son, George Perfect Harding, were constantly occupied in making copies for the nobility and great publishing houses. The works of George Perfect Harding, who died in 1853, are still to be met with, and are highly esteemed for their artistic skill and antiquarian fidelity. Having the advantage of unrestricted access to the choicest collections, both public and private, George P. Harding began in 1804 to compile a catalogue "of all the historical portraits in England," classifying them according to localities. This valuable undertaking, which swelled to four large quarto volumes bound in russet, comprised, at the time of Harding's decease, the contents of upwards of 350 picture collections in Great Britain.

The later years of George Perfect Harding were clouded by misfortune, and all his private collections had to be dispersed. Some were sold by auction and others were disposed of privately. It was in this way that these highly important volumes fell into the hands of Messrs. Evans, the printers in the Strand, who, in May, 1858, obligingly forwarded all four volumes to me on inspection. I could not afford to purchase them, but before returning them I made notes and copious extracts of such collections as seemed most likely to be of use to me hereafter. These notes I carefully preserved.

On recently turning to them, I found that I had transcribed, in full, the list of pictures at Euston Hall, and, by a great good chance, those also in the official residence, No. 10, Downing Street. The names on the frames of the Downing Street pictures coincided with those in George Harding's list, and, most unexpectedly, his manuscript supplied the one name that was wanting in our pursuit. It stood second on the list, and was simply "Thomas, Lord Clifford." I next found, according to my transcript of the manuscript list of the pictures at Euston Hall, the name at greater length. It stood "Thomas, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh." Nevertheless it had been allowed to drop out from the modern catalogue. Here, at Euston, we meet with a name well qualified to range with the Downing Street series. But even now something was still wanting to make the story complete.

Having communicated these curious circumstances to Lady Huntingtower and to her son

Lord Dysart, as bearing upon their Ham House picture, I found them deeply interested in the question. At their suggestion, I took what was really the final step of ascertaining from Lord Clifford of Chudleigh what ancestral portraits still remain at Ugbrooke, the family mansion in Devonshire. The result of this inquiry was that I was informed of the existence there of two portraits of the nobleman in question. One was the exact counterpart of the Downing Street picture, and the other a totally different composition, representing him in a loose gown, with a dog, seated in his library. This latter picture is more generally known to the public through having been engraved in Lodge's series of 'Illustrious Persons.' It is somewhat remarkable that, with the exception of Ugbrooke, all the portraits in Cabal houses have false names, whilst the Downing Street one, which may have always belonged to the Crown, had no name at all.

There was at Hagley Hall, in Worcestershire, a portrait called "Sir Thomas Clifford, afterwards Lord Clifford of Ugbrooke, Lord Treasurer," but in the time of the late Lord Lyttelton it disappeared, and I have not been able to obtain any description of it, or even particulars as to size. It may possibly have been the picture which the Trustees purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

A full-length portrait of Thomas, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, one of a series of pictures painted by Sir Peter Lely for Sir Peter Apsley, Cofferer of the Household to King James II., is said now to be at the Earl of Bathurst's, near Cirencester.

I am under deep obligation to Lady Huntingtower and Lord Dysart for suggesting the decisive step to verification by application to Lord Clifford at Ugbrooke, and to my friends Mr. Leonard C. C. Lindsay and Mr. Everard Green for having personally examined and reported on the pictures in Lord Clifford's possession.

GEORGE SCHARF.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

MR. WALTER LANGLEY, whose pictures we have often admired at Burlington House, is one of the ablest and most accomplished of the Newlyn School. He cares little for beauty, except of tone, but he knows how to attempt the representation of light; he is, when in a careful mood, a fairly good draughtsman, delights in the delineation of individual character, and although, as yet, unable to make a picture embracing incident and pathos of a touching character, distinctly avoids painting mere stupid ugliness and empty commonplace, simply because they are ugly and commonplace. We have studied with unusual pleasure about half a hundred drawings of this promising and capable artist, in one of the rooms of the Fine-Art Society, which illustrate "Fisher Life." Although they are all new, there is nothing fresh in them, neither advance nor falling back, but the same technique as before, the same lack of what we may call dramatizing power sufficient to give life to his subjects and concentrate our interest upon the people and their surroundings he represented. Mr. Langley makes capital studies of single figures and faces, and his feeling for certain kinds of landscape and atmospheric effects which are well known in Cornwall is undeniable. But "Fisher Life" is a misnomer; and the Cornish motto, "One and All," is fairly represented as to "One," but not as to "All." The somewhat gushing notices of the Catalogue, which speak of Newlyn as a "steep village," are not supported by the drawings. The lovely calms of Gwavas Lake, which Mr. Langley has happily illustrated in various studies, are not more emotional than his careful studies of Mount's Bay men and women. Still, several of the drawings are thoughtful and careful studies of nature, if not innocent of the lamp. We dislike the influence of the studio light, as well as

the painter's mannerisms, betrayed in the frequent accumulation of blackish purple in the half tones of his drawings and the still commoner defect of bright and warm reflections in the masses of his shadows—as to these matters see the capacious breeches of the old man, *One of the Crew* (No. 21); the want of brilliancy and solidity in the figure of the girl in the otherwise excellent *News of the Fleet* (28), the Mount's Bay fishing boats which are away in the North Sea or catching fish in Dublin Bay for the Dublin market. The house-steps and the alley between the houses, and the figure in the front of *At St. Ives, Cornwall* (49), do not suggest to us studies in sunlight. Otherwise Mr. Langley often affects the silvery-grey, shadowless daylight which, during windless intervals, is common in the vapour-charged air of Cornwall, and is not difficult to depict. He is peculiarly happy in dealing with it in No. 35, *In a Cornish Fishing Village: Naval Manœuvres*, fisher-folk watching ironclads in "the Bay"—i.e., Mount's Bay, which in that region, just as "fish" means pilchards, is "the Bay." Still, we think eyes more sensitive to colour would perceive more nacreous hues and choicer subtleties of pearl and silver. The old man's face in the before-named No. 21 and that of the old woman in *Waiting for the Boats* (4) are first rate in character, spirit, flesh-painting, and drawing, and modelled with rare skill. Yet even in them we find the influence of the lamp. The most successful illustration of brilliant out-of-doors daylight is the figure of the girl seated near the sea in *A Sunny Afternoon* (11); while in *The Road to the Village* (15) the flatness of the sea's surface is wonderfully given. Of course, we have criticized this collection according to the avowed principles of the Newlyn School.

In an adjoining room hang nearly a hundred oil paintings and drawings by various artists, not all of them, we fancy, new. While their merits are most unequal, the best of them are the following: *A Connemara Road* (3) and *Springtide* (10), by Mr. E. A. Waterlow; *M. L. E. Lambert's capital sketch of A Cat and her Kittens* (5), which is worthy of the greatest of cat painters himself; Mr. S. A. Forbes's *The Workshop* (11), *In Mount's Bay* (24), and *The Forge* (41), all of which exhibit a great improvement on his former "Newlynism"; *Down the Glen* (15), a vigorous study in poetic nature, by Mr. A. W. Hunt; *An April Day* (18), *The Voice of Spring* (23), and *Setting the Nets* (89), by Mr. D. Murray; *A Fishing Port* (28), by Mr. E. Ellis; *Thunder Shower passing off* (30), a powerful sea and cloud piece by Mr. H. Moore; *Cornish Towns* (47), by Mr. A. Stokes; and *On the Medway* (63), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie. Besides these the student will enjoy less ambitious examples by MM. de Blaas, J. M. Swan, F. Brangwyn, A. East, A. Parsons, F. G. Cotman, H. G. Hine, and A. N. Roussoff. All of these combine more or less—oftener more than less—technical skill, sympathetic motives, spontaneity, and spirit.

At the Japanese Gallery, New Bond Street, is a collection of pictures by Miss (not "Mrs.," as was inadvertently stated before) R. Barton, the newly elected Associate of the Water-Colour Society, and Mr. G. C. Haité. The lady shows considerable feeling for breadth of effect, and a valuable sense of the wealth and strength of local colours in nature; but she seems inclined to carry both qualities to excess and, in consequence, to paint coarsely; these tendencies, if she hopes to rise, will need to be carefully restrained. No. 1, *Chelsea Embankment*, is most airy. No. 6, *Waterloo Bridge*, with the arches in sharp oblique perspective, is cleverly drawn and deftly painted, but a little sooty. In No. 13, *Lancaster Gate*, the twilight effect is rosy and silvery. No. 14, *By the Ring, Hyde Park*, is commendable for its brightness and breadth of tone and colour. No. 27, *St.*

Mary-le-Strand, deserves praise for similar qualities displayed in the vista of the street. Mr. Haité paints brightly, but with a somewhat heavy touch, and employs an excess of pigments, to the injury of his work, which is deficient in that transparency and refinement which only finish and pure colours can give. He possesses a nice sense of the various effects of daylight under changed conditions of the atmosphere and positions of the sun. Of his pictures we like best *The Sunset Hour* (73), and next to that *Early Morning* (71).

The Painter-Etchers exhibit a certain number of fine specimens of the art of old masters, such as Claude, Ostade, M. Antonio, and Hollar—including, by the last, the famous *Shells*, Nos. XIII. to XXI., which are marvels of draughtsmanship and wisely exhibited here because they illustrate searching and exact art, such as few of the Painter-Etchers practise as they ought. Still the Painter-Etchers are in better force than usual this year, and their exhibition in Pall Mall contains much more numerous proofs than before of studies seriously pursued, profitable accomplishments, reticence and modesty, such as have seldom been common there. It is impossible for us to notice all the best instances—undesirable that we should signalize any of the amateurish works whose producers disdain drawing, harmony, and beauty, as if etching was a law unto itself; and we have not space even to praise the pretty examples which attest the taste rather than the skill of the draughtsmen. The best things are of various sorts, and as follows in the order of the Catalogue: Mr. P. Thomas's *Tower Bridge* (2) and *Old Lighthouse* (6), Mr. E. Slocombe's *Glimpse of the Matterhorn* (21), Mr. J. P. Heseltine's *Lynton Marshes* (22) and *Lynton River* (24), Mr. Herkimer's *Old Lady* (26), Mr. W. Strang's *Conventicle* (41), Mr. F. Short's *Solway* (49), Mr. W. Niven's *Window of the Old Manor House* (76), Mr. J. Knight's *Solitude* (90), Mr. E. Barclay's *Stonehenge* (143) and *British Chieftain entering Stonehenge* (144), Mr. A. H. Haig's *Durham Cathedral* (204), M. Helleu's *Profil de jeune Fille* (208), and two or three more admirable specimens of his exquisite dexterity in sketching forms and reproducing tones. We may simply name Mr. F. Slocombe, Mr. C. J. Watson, Mr. A. Evershed, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. D. Law, and Mr. C. Holroyd among the abler contributors.

Fine-Art Society.

THE Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be closed to-day (Saturday). The summer exhibition of pictures by living artists and the Paris Salon will be opened on Monday, the 1st of May. We have already stated that, as it is now understood, the Salon of the Champ de Mars will not be opened until the 10th of May.

If present arrangements hold, the Burne-Jones Exhibition at the New Gallery will be closed on the 15th prox.

MR. RUSKIN has at last sanctioned the compilation of "Selections" from his writings, which Mr. George Allen will issue in two volumes, with two portraits of the author at different ages. The first volume—to be ready for issue in May—will deal with the following subjects: 'Scenes of Travel,' 'Characteristics of Nature,' 'Painting and Poetry,' 'Painters and Pictures,' 'Architecture and Sculpture,' 'Ethical and Didactic.' The publication of Mr. Augustus Hare's 'Life of Lady Waterford' will be further delayed in order to incorporate with it the reminiscences of her sister, Lady Canning.

TO-DAY (Saturday) the Fine-Art Society holds a "private view" of paintings by Mr. J. Farquharson, collectively entitled "In the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland." The public will be admitted on Monday next.

THERE has been quite a rush of people to the Society of Antiquaries to see the collection of

objects found at Silchester, to look at the plan of the early Christian church, the restorations of the church and the basilica, the coins, Samian ware, the big amphora, &c.

AMONGST the many artists who have made the quaint village of Walberswick a place of temporary sojourn, there may be some who will be glad to help the vicar in his attempt to save the fine tower, which was left when the rest of the once grand church was dismantled, and a part only of one aisle was fitted up for service. Some persons in the parish have advocated the demolition of the tower to save the cost of repairs, and a few years ago the churchwardens stripped the lead off the roof and left it exposed to the weather, which has begun to tell seriously upon it. The vicar has now taken the matter into his own hands, and is trying to raise money enough to put the tower into a condition of safety. It is no question of "restoration," but one of necessary repair to be done according to the principles laid down by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, who have visited and reported on the church.

News of the death at Melbourne, Australia, on the 2nd of December last, and in the sixty-third year of his age, of Mr. Stephen Thompson, comes to us very late, but on account of his eminence as a photographer, of his long connexion with the South Kensington Museum, and his frequent contributions to various art magazines in this country, demands a record. He left England in 1880, and for some time acted as Curator of the Art Museum and Public Library at Melbourne.

THE well-known painter M. Henri Schlesinger has died this week. He was born at Frankfurt about 1814, and studied at Vienna, but became naturalized in France. He obtained a Third-Class Medal in 1840 and a Second-Class one in 1847. In 1866 he was decorated. He devoted himself mainly to portraits and genre.

PARIS journals announce the death, on the 26th ult. at Paris, of M. Paul Giradet, one of the most eminent engravers of his country and period, the admirable reproducer of Paul Delaroche's 'Marie Antoinette au Tribunal révolutionnaire'; 'L'Escamoteur' and 'La Cinquantaine' of Herr L. Knaus; 'La Noce en Alsace' of M. G. Brion; 'L'Appel des Condamnés,' by Herr Müller; Dubufe's 'L'Enfant prodigue'; and various works of other artists. He was the younger brother of the not less eminent artists Karl and Edouard Giradet. Born at Neuchâtel, March 8th, 1821, the son and grandson of engravers of note, he began to exhibit at the Salon of 1842, and in due time became a Membre Correspondant de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He engraved many of the landscapes of his brother Karl. He leaves five sons, all painters or engravers of repute.

A HESSIAN antiquary of some note, Dr. A. Lindenschmit, head of the excellent Romano-German Museum at Mayence, died in that city last month at an advanced age. He was bred a painter at Munich under Cornelius, but subsequently devoted his whole time to archaeology.

PROF. RIVS will shortly publish in the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* an elaborate paper, extending over eighty pages, 'On the Inscriptions and Language of the Northern Picts.' The main thesis is to show that the British Isles before the arrival of the Aryan Celts were inhabited by a non-Aryan race, akin to the Basques, of which the Picts, who spoke an agglutinative language, were the last and the least Aryanized representatives.

DR. CORN. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT, Assistant Director of the Royal Gallery at the Hague, writes:—

"Concerning Hobbema's celebrated picture 'The Avenue of Middelharnis' at the National Gallery some documents have lately been brought to light

in Holland, that might perhaps interest also English readers. In the first place, it has been stated that John Smith is wrong when he says, in his 'Catalogue Raisonné,' part vi. p. 145, that this picture was sold at Dort in 1815 for 1,000 fl. and that it was afterwards purchased by M.M. van der Potts of Rotterdam. In 1815 the picture hung still in the Town Hall of Middelharnis, and the well-known collector of art G. van der Pot van Groeneveld had died already in 1808, in which year his collection was sold by public auction. A Mr. R. Pot was a collector at Rotterdam still living in 1820, as Van Eynden and Van der Willigen teach us in their 'History of Dutch Painting,' part iii. p. 478. He might have been the person meant by John Smith. The actual burgo-master of Middelharnis some weeks ago drew attention to the fact that 'The Avenue' was presented to the place in 1783, and that it was exchanged in 1822 for a copy of it by a (now quite forgotten) painter, Adriaen van der Koogh, and for a charming 'View in Gelderland,' an original painting by this Van der Koogh, both in 'sumptuous gilt frames.' Those two canvases are still at the Town Hall of Middelharnis, and the copy corresponds in all details with the original at the National Gallery. The members of the Council, who presented the original painting in 1783 to their native village, had bought it in October, 1782, at the sale of the possessions of the deceased Theodorus Kruslander at Sommedijk (next to Middelharnis). Mr. van Meurs, attached to the national archives, found that the dearest picture (without the name of the subject) sold in that auction had cost twenty-five guilders and tenpence—i.e., 24. 2s. 6d. The purchaser was the Mayor of Middelharnis. It is, therefore, proved that your splendid picture in the National Gallery was in 1783 valued at only 24. 2s. 6d. No wonder that forty years later the magistrate of Middelharnis thought it of no more value than two paintings by Van der Koogh, both in 'sumptuous gilt frames.'"

A PIECE of the ancient wall of the city of Athens has recently been discovered between the lower portions of the two streets called Stadion and Eolus, near the ancient gate of Acharnes. It is built of large rectangular stones, and is so broad that two waggons can stand abreast upon it. It measures five mètres across.

THE Sultan has ordered the famous shrine of Kerbeleh to be restored.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Symphony Concerts.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.

MR. HENSCHEL has issued a catalogue of the works performed at his Symphony Concerts during the past seven seasons, and it is an honourable record. No fewer than sixty-eight composers are represented, of whom sixteen are British born—on the whole a fair proportion. It was the primary intention in founding these performances to clash as little as possible with other enterprises, notably that of Herr Richter; but Mr. Henschel has found the tide too strong for him, and the list shows only too clearly how much reliance has to be placed on the music of Beethoven and Wagner. The narrowness in taste of those who patronize orchestral concerts is to be deplored, but unless managers are prepared to incur heavy losses they cannot afford to blink the facts. The new choir, which is to be utilized more frequently in future, may, however, be the means of infusing more variety into the programmes. Certainly Mr. Henschel has secured a very capable body of amateurs, for a finer rendering of the choral portion of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony than that at the last regular concert of the season, on Thursday last week, has never been heard in London, save at the Albert Hall. The voices, the sopranos especially, are fresh and powerful, and the perfection in attack and phrasing showed that the utmost pains had been

taken at rehearsal. The balance was not quite satisfactory, the male contingent being rather weaker than the female, but that is a matter that can be easily rectified. On the whole, the instrumental movements were excellently played, the reading adopted being in the main the same as that of Herr Richter, which there is every reason to believe is in accordance with tradition. Under the circumstances we are not disposed to speak severely concerning the unsatisfactory rendering of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony in B minor, but the coarseness and even inaccuracies afforded evidence of the fact that, however familiar music may be, it always needs rehearsal. Attention may be drawn to the extra concert of selections from Wagner's music-dramas to be given next Tuesday.

The Crystal Palace programme last Saturday commenced with a MS. concert overture by Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall, who since 1890 has held the "Ormonde" Chair of Music at Melbourne University, where he is said to be doing good work as a lecturer and a conductor of a newly-formed orchestra. He is a prolific composer, but the only example we remember to have heard previously from his pen was an excerpt from an opera on the subject of King Harold, which was performed at Mr. Henschel's Symphony Concert on February 2nd, 1888. The piece was so utterly incoherent, extravagant, and even positively ugly that it was generally condemned, and Mr. Marshall Hall was strongly urged to abandon the belief that the mantle of Wagner suited him. Whether he has in any measure taken this counsel to heart we are not in a position to determine, but, at any rate, the overture presented last Saturday, though very pretentious and diffuse, is not absolutely painful. The ambition of the composer may be shown by repeating a quotation from a letter to his brother, given in Saturday's programme book: "The first theme—rugged, heroic, yearning, struggling—may be taken to represent all that my life has forced out of me in resolution, longing, and pain. The second theme is like the vision of the maidenly divine figure of hope—a recollection of the most beautiful moments of life—those impossible ideals towards which the enthusiasm of youth strains. The section opening with tremolo violins and a mysterious horn passage—what shall I liken it to? A voice of encouragement speaking from far distance, almost from another world—above all, a voice of sympathy dimly heard amid trembling tears. And the subsequent theme, with its choking attempts to get itself uttered. What does this resemble more than the heart's reply to that which cannot else be replied to?" This rhapsodical nonsense suggests the idea that Mr. Marshall Hall has not yet sown all his musical wild oats. Obviously, as Mr. C. A. Barry says in his analysis, the overture has been conceived in a somewhat similar spirit to that which pervades Wagner's 'Faust' Overture, a work which none but the unreasoning partisans of the Bayreuth master can regard as wholly satisfactory. Enough for the present that Mr. Marshall Hall is, without doubt, a musician of uncommon ability, and, as he is only thirty-one years of age, there is every ground for hope that he may eventually

render valuable service in the cause of the art. The rest of the concert can only be dealt with briefly. M. Slivinski gave a brilliant rendering of Chopin's Pianoforte Concerto in E minor (Tausig's version); and the symphony was Brahms's No. 3, in F, in which, of course, Mr. Manns's orchestra was heard to the fullest advantage. Madame Belle Cole was the vocalist.

CONCERTS AND ORATORIOS.

THE programmes of the Popular Concerts on Saturday and Monday do not require lengthy notice. On the former occasion, Beethoven's Quartet in F minor, Op. 95, Schubert's Trio in B flat, Op. 99, and Bach's Concerto in D minor, for two violins, were the concerted items, Lady Halle and Herr Joachim taking the solo parts in the last-named work. Miss Fanny Davies repeated the selection of five numbers from Brahms's new books of pianoforte pieces, Op. 116 and 117. The rest of the series should be brought forward at an early opportunity. Mrs. Elene Eaton made an extremely favourable impression as the vocalist in the air "O sleep, why hast thou left me," from Handel's 'Semele,' and Rubinstein's fine song 'The Asra.' Her voice is a pure soprano, and she sings with much intelligence, the only defect to which attention need be drawn being a somewhat indistinct enunciation of the words.

On Monday the concerted works were Cherubini's Quartet in E flat, No. 1; Beethoven's Sonata in C for piano and violin, Op. 96; and the same composer's Trio in C minor, Op. 9, No. 3. Miss Fanny Davies gave a beautifully finished performance of Schumann's 'Papillons,' Op. 2, and Miss Evangeline Florence introduced a new song, 'Spring,' by Mr. Henschel, which, if rather flimsy for a classical concert, is cleverly written and charming.

The third and last of Herr Plowitz's chamber concerts took place at St. George's Hall on Thursday last week, the only item of importance being Rheinberger's Pianoforte Quartet in E flat, Op. 38, the executants in which, according to the programme, were the concert-giver, and Messrs. John Saunders, Thomas Batty, and Friedrich Buxbaum.

Miss Amy Louise Reeves, a young pianist who has studied at the Guildhall School of Music, where she has gained high honours, gave a recital at the Steinway Hall last Saturday afternoon. In Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, Miss Reeves was commendable in the middle movement only, the first and last being played in a hurried and nervous fashion. She was better in Liszt's *étude* 'Waldeesrauschen,' and her rendering of Raff's "Giga con Variazione" from the Suite in D, Op. 91, would have been unexceptionable but for that besetting weakness of young pianists, the misuse of the sustaining pedal. Her technique is good, and she may be encouraged to persevere with her studies. Madame Valda, Mr. Iver McKay, M. Duloup, and M. de Munck took part in the programme.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch gave another of his highly interesting concerts of antiquarian music at Barnard's Inn on Tuesday evening. A number of quaint and, in several instances, effective compositions by Martin Pierson, William Byrd, Thomas Campion, Coperario (John Cooper), Thomas Mace, Matthew Locke, Henry Lawes, Christopher Simpson, Purcell, Rameau, and J. S. Bach filled the programme. The instruments employed were six viols, lute, harpsichord, and flute; and songs were rendered by Mr. W. H. Cummings.

The Royal Choral Society's performance of 'Israel in Egypt' on Wednesday evening at the Albert Hall presented no unusual feature, but this remark implies a censure, the duet "The Lord is a man of war" being once more sung by all the tenors and basses in the choir. Protests

continue to be made on all sides against this act of vandalism, but without effect. The soprano, alto, and tenor solos were rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Miss Clara Butt, and Mr. Lloyd respectively.

Sir Charles Halle's Manchester concerts came to an end for the season on Thursday last, when Grieg's second 'Peer Gynt' Suite was announced as a prominent feature in the programme. The work has not yet been heard in London.

Musical Gossip.

THE Festival of the Three Choirs will be held this year at Worcester on September 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Engagements have been concluded with Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hilda Wilson, Madame Belle Cole, Miss Jessie King, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Edwin Houghton, Mr. Watkin Mills, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Plunket Greene as principal singers. Besides 'The Messiah,' 'Elijah,' 'The Last Judgment,' and 'The Hymn of Praise,' the programme will include Brahms's Requiem, Bach's Mass in B minor, Dr. Parry's 'Job,' Handel's 'Israel in Egypt,' orchestral works by Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, and Sullivan, and an instrumental work to be composed for the occasion by Dr. Hubert Parry.

A SUITE arranged from Dr. Hubert Parry's music to 'Hypatia' will be performed for the first time at Bristol next Monday evening under the composer's direction. On the same occasion Brahms's Symphony in D, No. 2, will be heard for the first time in the Western city.

We regret to announce the sudden death on Saturday last of Mr. Sidney Naylor, for many years the accompanist at the London Ballad and many other concerts. Mr. Naylor was an excellent organist, and he also conducted English operatic enterprises in the earlier portion of his career. But it was as an accompanist that he chiefly won his reputation, and his services in this capacity were much in request by vocalists.

It is stated that the Pope has determined to effect important reforms in the music of the Church in Italy. Changes are certainly needed almost as urgently as they were in the sixteenth century, when the genius of Palestrina saved ecclesiastical music from threatened extinction.

WE have already announced the interesting cycle of Wagner's music-dramas at Munich from August 13th to September 13th. The list of artists engaged is very strong, including Mesdames Sucher, Mailhac, Malten, Staudigl, Materna, Herzog, and Moran-Olden, and Messrs. Winkelmann, Grengg, Van Dyck, Grüning, Scheidemantel, Plank, Anthes, Wiegand, and Reichmann.

THE Bavarian capital, however, is eclectic in its tastes. Berlioz's 'Les Troyens' has just met with striking success at the Hoftheater, under Herr Levi, and with Fräulein Ternina and Herr Vogl in the principal parts.

THE third centenary of the death of Orlando di Lassus, the last of the great composers of the Flemish school, will be observed next year, among other places at Mons, where he was born probably in 1520, and Munich, where he died in 1594.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Edward Pinner's Lenten Concert, Mr. Santley's Mass in A flat, &c., 8, Kensington Town Hall.
Tues.	Signor Carlo Duci's Concert, 8, Princes' Hall.
—	Wagner Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
Wed.	Miss Ilona Elisenbütt's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Westminster Orchestral Society's Concert, 8, Westminster Town Hall.
—	Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert, 8, St. Andrew's Hall.
Thurs.	Madame L. de Broca's Concert Lecture, 3, Erard's Rooms.
—	Finsbury Choral Association, 'St. Paul,' 8, Holloway Hall.
—	Subscription Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Fri.	Irish Ballad Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Sat.	Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Crystal Palace Concert, 3.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ROYALTY.—'Alexandra,' a Play in Four Acts. From the German of Dr. Richard Voss.
AVENUE.—Revival of 'The Ironmaster.'
COURT.—'The Amazons,' a Farcical Romance in Three Acts. By A. W. Pinero.

ON Tuesday, March 15th, 1707, Le Sage, after contemplating with a grimace the fall of his comedy 'Don César Urbin,' which, in spite of the presence of the Prince de Conti, was hissed off the stage, found such consolation as he could in the friendly reception awarded his 'Crispin Rival de son Maître,' a one-act trifle given on the same occasion. The title of this latter piece seems to have supplied Dr. Voss with the idea of a portion—the least successful, it may be said—of his play of 'Alexandra,' which, produced in Germany in 1886, has now been given in an English adaptation at the Royalty. To show master and servant in love with the same woman must always be a risky experiment. George Wither, in his 'Faure-Virtue, the Mistress of Philarete,' says concerning his beloved:—

Nay, I muse her servants are not
Pleading love; but, oh, they dare not!

Dr. Voss, however, afflicts his heroine with a lover troubled with no kindred modesty or reverence, who is half-witted to boot, who threatens murder in case she listens to his master, and by his impudence brings about ultimately her suicide. In the introduction of this somewhat melancholy substitute for the bright, greedy, unscrupulous cheat whom Scarron brought on the stage, and to whom three generations of Poissons assigned their attributes, lies the chief obstacle to the success of a play which is not devoid of merit. Other drawbacks there are, however, and the whole, though to some extent stimulating, is perverse in sentiment and clumsy in execution. The plot is commonplace enough. It lends itself, none the less, to stage purposes, and might, with some revision, be made effective. The adaptation is badly executed, and those sentimentalities which are least to English taste are carefully guarded and kept. Miss Achurch played the heroine, whose character is the best thing in the play, and was picturesque and impressive; Mrs. Theodore Wright was excellent as a blind woman. Other actors were seen to more or less advantage, but Mr. Charrington selected a part which no acting could render conceivable.

Upon its revival at the Avenue, 'The Ironmaster,' adapted by Mr. Pinero from M. Ohnet, proves to have lost its grip of the public. One or two situations retain a measure of their old power, but the whole seems forced and exaggerated. This result is partly due to the comparatively weak interpretation now assigned it. Mr. Kendal remains excellent as the hero. Mrs. Kendal has, however, taken to forcing her effects, so that the power and tenderness by which the audience was formerly bewitched are no longer apparent. Before the piece can resume its former hold, some strengthening of the weaker characters and some restraint in the presentation of the heroine are indispensable.

Like all Mr. Pinero's farcical pieces, 'The Amazons' rests on a thoroughly whimsical

if extravagant idea. Like all of them, moreover, it has some clever and supremely diverting dialogue. Its main idea is that of three young ladies of rank being brought up as boys by a father and mother disappointed at having no heir to their title and no perpetrator of their physical gifts. This idea, pardonable enough when the girls are children, causes some scandal when the widowed mother continues it with maidens ranging from eighteen to twenty. During the absence of the Marchioness siege is laid to three essentially feminine hearts which beat under masculine attire, and, after some rather daring escapades, all surrender at discretion. Capitally played by Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Elliot, and Misses Hanbury, Terriss, and Browne—the last a new-comer from Australia—the whole proved diverting. A complete surrender of reason is necessary to enjoy a piece which will repay the sacrifice.

Dramatic Gossip.

It is now generally known that by royal command 'Becket' is to be produced on Saturday next at Windsor Castle. Such homage to the success of a play is naturally valuable as advertisement. It may be doubted whether it is often otherwise remunerative to a management, which not seldom finds itself compelled to prepare fresh scenery and incur other expenses.

IBSEN's 'Master Builder' was transferred on Monday night to the Vaudeville Theatre, at which house it now constitutes the regular bill. Miss Elizabeth Robins and Mr. Herbert Waring retain their original characters; Miss Elsie Chester and Mr. Charles Allan are now, however, included in the cast.

ON the 23rd inst. 'The Fool's Revenge' will be given at the Trafalgar Square Theatre, with Miss Maud Milton, Mr. Laurence Irving, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Bassett Roe in the principal characters.

'A FAIR EQUESTRIENNE,' a one-act sketch, was given at the Trafalgar Square Theatre by Miss Cora Stuart (Mrs. T. W. Robertson) on the afternoon of Wednesday. It proves to be practically the same piece as the 'Circus-Rider,' in which Miss Rosina Vokes is playing in America.

MR. EDOUIN is arranging a series of afternoon representations at the Opéra Comique of 'The Strike at Arlingford,' to be given with the original cast, which, as some of the actors are engaged at other theatres, is not available in the evening.

MISS MARY ANDERSON is, it is stated, at Tunbridge Wells, occupied in the task of writing her reminiscences. It is to be regretted, so far as the stage is concerned, that she does not extend them before undertaking the task of chronicler.

THE Volkschanspieler at Meran, which we mentioned on a former occasion, are likely to become a regular institution. The first performance of the popular play 'Tirol im Jahre 1809' will take place on the last Sunday in March, the second on Easter Monday, and the subsequent performances every Sunday to the end of May.

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